The New-York Times.

VOL. XXV........NO. 7653. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1876. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

THE DEBATE OF YESTERDAY—CONSISTENCY OF THE DEMOCRATIC LEADERS—CUTTING DOWN CLERKS' SALARIES WHILE READY TO VOTE $100,000,000 TO THOSE WHO DO NOT NEED IT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The consideration of the Legislative bill began in the House to-day by sections. The first subject reached was the salaries of the members, which the bill reduces to $4,500 per year from $5,000. The debate opened on a motion by Mr. Foster, of Ohio, to reduce the salary to $2,700, on the ground that the committee had followed the rule of cutting down salaries ten per cent. from the amounts fixed about 1858 or 1859. The salary of a Congressman was $3,000 then, and the ten per cent. off would leave it as moved by Mr. Foster. Mr. Randall made a mean personal attack on Mr. Foster, accusing him of duplicity in opposing the decrease of $500 in the committee-room and moving the greater decrease in the House. There was quite a spirited scene, Foster thrusting at Randall his previous course in Congress in favor of increasing all salaries. Mr. Foster might have charged duplicity upon Randall in manipulating affairs in the committee, so that several matters are introduced in the bill on which the committee never took action. This statement comes from a Democratic member of the committee, who says the only man on the committee who understands the bill, on account of Randall's private management of it, is Randall himself. The section fixing members' salaries went over, and will come up next week. There is a fair prospect that the Democrats will free themselves from Randall's leading-strings and oppose many parts of his bill. The rest of the debate on the first section is likely to be very sharp. One of the best jokes, and one which came near being serious, was an amendment by Ben Hill, postponing the time for the bill to take effect till the end of this Congress. He thought an important precedent would thus be established, for if this Congress should refuse to reduce its own salaries, a future Congress would not reduce its own pay. Mr. O'Brien made a vigorous assault upon the bill, and charged Mr. Holman with insincerity in demanding that Government officials should be paid salaries that would not enable them to provide decently for themselves and families. Holman is Vice Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations and practical leader of the committee, and while shouting for economy stands pledged to vote for that gigantic swindle known as the equalization of bounties, which would take $100,000,000 from the Treasury. O'Brien's attack on Holman was enjoyed by members on both sides. Holman expressed surprise that a measure to do simple justice to men who had preserved the nation by their valor should be denounced as a swindle. It would not take more than twenty-nine million dollars to equalize bounties, and if it did he would still favor it.

THE MAIL CONTRACT PROFESSION.

AN ENTERPRISING YOUNG MAN WHO MAKES $400,000 A YEAR WITHOUT KNOWING ANY TOO MUCH—CURIOSITIES OF MEMORY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—There is one peculiarity noticeable about the witnesses who appear before the Post Office Committee of the House in relation to the frauds in the mail service now being investigated that is not noticeable in the witnesses appearing before the several other investigations now in progress. All these mail contractors and their attendants are good-looking, well-dressed, smart fellows, evidently well posted in their business, and well "fixed" for money. But so far they have failed to know anything of any importance to the committee. They have exceedingly retentive memories about everything except their own business, but when that is inquired into they know nothing, are even unable, although carrying on immense operations, to give their receipts and expenditures. One of the most curious and interesting of these witnesses was before the committee to-day and gave a long account of his transactions with the Post Office Department. His name is S. S. Huntley, a young fellow evidently not much past thirty years of age, who has the airs of a millionaire. He swore that he was one of the firm of S. S. Huntley & Co., mail contractors, and also of Barlow, Sanderson & Co. He had gone to Montana in 1867 a poor boy. After being there a short time they bought a mail route of the agent, with whom they became acquainted, on credit, and by some means succeeded in paying for the stock on the entire route in four years. From that time they had gone upward and onward and were now operating in their own names several hundred thousand dollars' worth of contracts, and in his settlement last year with Barlow, Sanderson & Co. his share was $425,000. He told the committee how the contract for the route from Reding, Cal., to Roseburg, Oregon, was let to one Goddred for $24,000 in 1874, and Goddred carried the mail with his stock and then failed. By agreement, and by buying off intermediate bidders, he got and still holds the contract at $75,000. He denied ever having bribed or given presents to any official of the Post Office Department, although he was intimately acquainted with nearly all of them, and troubled them very frequently on business. He knew nothing whatever of any attempts by his firm to do anything but a legitimate business. In fact, he knew very little, if his story was accepted, about the immense business that he was conducting.

THE SPENCER INVESTIGATION.

THE MONEY TRANSACTIONS BETWEEN J. J. MOULTON AND SPENCER—EMBARRASSMENTS OF A "CONSERVATIVE" POLITICIAN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—In the Spencer investigation before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections there were several witnesses examined to-day, none of whom, however, gave any very important or even interesting testimony. The line of prosecution seemed to be to prove the financial condition of J. J. Moulton, the first witness who testified on the investigation, and to show that by Spencer's borrowing money from him for campaign purposes Moulton had been led into defalcation. The Cashier of the Mobile Post Office at the time Moulton was Postmaster testified that he knew of no Post Office money being used for the election of Senator Spencer. There is other testimony on this point. Moses S. Foot testified that Moulton had a note of $2,000 discounted at his bank, and said that Senator Spencer would get $25,000 from the Republican National Executive Committee to carry Alabama, and he would be sure to get his money on the note. Mr. Foot testified that Moulton told him that they were bound to carry the State, because they would order troops there if necessary. On the cross-examination Foot said that he was not a Republican or Democrat, but a Conservative, and appeared to be in a bad fix, for he said the rebels called him a Republican and the Republicans called him a rebel.

COASTWISE VESSELS AND PILOTS.

HEARING BEFORE THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE—WORKING OF THE HELL GATE HALF PILOTAGE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The House Committee on Commerce to-day heard delegations representing the coastwise vessel owners in connection with the bill proposing to relieve coastwise vessels from paying compulsory pilotage. Mr. Hale, of Maine, presented the matter to the committee on behalf of the vessel owners. Mr. Edwards, of Philadelphia, spoke for the Vessel Owners' Association of Pennsylvania, Maryland, and New-Jersey. This association two years ago represented vessel property valued at $30,000,000. Owing to lack of trade, casualty, and excessive demands made upon this class of property for port and pilotage charges, the valuation has shrunk in two years to about twelve million dollars. He explained the operations of the Compulsory Pilotage law, and said the pending bill relieving licensed, enrolled, and fishing vessels was the result of a compromise to which all parties except the Hell Gate pilots agreed. The continuation of half pilotage at Hell Gate was an imposition upon vessels making short and frequent trips between home ports. No service whatever is rendered by pilots. Generally, vessels in passing Hell Gate take a tow, and the towing steamer is required to have aboard at all times a skillful pilot. When a tow is passing Hell Gate, a boy employed by the pilots puts off shore in a small boat, hails each vessel, takes her name, reports to the pilots, and half pilotage is charged against each vessel. Thus vessels are made to pay excessive charges, for which no equivalent is rendered. Mr. Garretson, agent for the twenty-three vessels owned by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, stated his vessels make about seven hundred passages annually through Hell Gate. They are officered by men who have been engaged in sailing on this route all their lives, and are more familiar with the currents and rocks of Hell Gate than the pilots themselves. The ability of the officers is attested by the fact that the company has not sustained $200 damages in a great many years. They never take pilots, but are required to pay half pilotage. Mr. Lovell, of Boston, represented twelve vessels. In eight months these vessels paid for half pilotage over seven hundred dollars, which was about seventy-five per cent. more than they paid the owners in the same period. Mr. Lowe, of Boston, represented seventeen vessels, whose Captains are part owners. During the past year these Captains had not realized $10 per month profit upon their labor and capital. Capt. Neal, of Boston, said the pilot charges upon coastwise vessels at every port from Galveston to the Penobscot were unjust and exorbitant. He sails his own vessel and never takes a pilot. He related his experience at various ports, and said that even where vessels are met far out at sea and towed into port the charges for half pilotage are greater than the charges for towage. No one was present on behalf of the pilots. The committee will decide the question at a future meeting.

TRAFFIC IN POST TRADERSHIPS.

AN INTIMATE FRIEND OF BELKNAP DRAWS ONE-THIRD FROM TWO POSTS WITHOUT INVESTING ANYTHING—MR. ORVIL GRANT'S INTEREST IN FORT PECK.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Additional testimony was obtained to-day by Clymer's committee, tending to show the corrupt bargaining practiced in giving out post traderships. A. C. Leighton, post trader at Fort Griffin, testified that in consideration of obtaining the tradership he gave Gen. Heidrick, now Internal Revenue Supervisor of the Iowa District, and an intimate personal friend of Gen. Belknap, a third interest in the business. Heidrick put no money in the business. Leighton and his brothers were post traders also at Buford and Fetterman. Heidrick obtained these posts for them and was given a third interest in each. Heidrick has drawn out as his share of profits about twenty-five thousand dollars. Orvil Grant had an interest with one of the Leightons at Fort Peck, and was paid $300 per month. Seth Arnold, of New-York, testified that Reynolds, the post trader at Camp Supply, informed him in New-York that he paid Heidrick $5,500 a year, for two years, in consideration of his influence in having him appointed trader. Reynolds some time ago refused to pay further exactions, and Heidrick threatened to have him removed. The threat was not carried out, and Reynolds is still the trader.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

THE CONFERENCE ON THE WEST POINT BILL—REMOVAL OF A LAND CLERK—HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE ARMY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The Conference Committee has been appointed upon the Military Academy bill, and there is reported to be a speedy agreement probable. It is said the members from the House are discovering that a partisan contest on that bill can only do the Democratic party harm. It is already talked that the House will yield most of the disputed points.

L. K. Lippincott has been dismissed from his position as chief clerk of the Land Office, and a Mr. Baxter, for a long time in the service, has been promoted to fill the vacancy. The removal was for cause.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Gen. Sherman, who arrived in this city this morning, called on the President previous to the Cabinet meeting. During the forenoon the General was also at the War Department, and had a private interview with Secretary Taft. It is known that the Secretary is desirous that the head-quarters of the Army should be again in this city, and there is reason to believe that his views in this regard were freely mentioned to Gen. Sherman to-day. The Secretary thinks that Gen. Sherman should resume his station here, and to the fullest extent, have charge of the ordinary business belonging to his office. The consultation to-day was a brief one. It was with particular reference to this that Secretary Taft, who had consulted the President, invited Gen. Sherman to Washington. It has been well known that Gen. Sherman has often expressed his preference for St. Louis as a place of residence, and it is therefore not probable that, should Army Head-quarters be retransferred to Washington, the General would remove his family back to this city.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: Hoffman Atkinson, of West Virginia, to be Secretary of Legation of the United States in St. Petersburg. Postmasters—A. D. Loomis, at Horsehead, N. Y.; H. S. French, at Northfield, Minn., and H. M. Thatcher at Salem, Oregon.

THE EMMA MINE INQUIRY.

EX-SENATOR STEWART'S STATEMENT

HIS CONTRACT WITH PARK AND GRANT—A SPECIMEN LETTER FROM THE VIGOROUS CORRESPONDENT, JAMES E. LYON—HE WROTE TO A FRIEND IN CONFIDENCE IN 1872.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Mr. Faulkner, Chairman pro tem. of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, stated this morning he had received a letter from Gen. Schenck saying he would not be able to appear before the committee until after Saturday. Mr. Faulkner did not know whether the committee would invite him to appear before them, but he hoped they would permit him to give an explanation of what he had seen published concerning the Emma Mine matter. The committee decided to hear Mr. Schenck on Tuesday morning next, and that notice be sent to him to that effect. It was also agreed that Mr. Park should be examined immediately after Mr. Schenck has concluded his explanation.

Mr. Stewart submitted the deposition of Mr. Hempstead, of Salt Lake, counsel for Mr. Lyon, and associate counsel of the witness, in relation to the case. Also, two depositions taken and used in the Emma Mine suit, and which witness said were the basis of his information on the subject of the mine when he went to England. The papers were admitted. He also read extracts from letters of A. M. Anderson, dated November, 1872, showing the promising condition of the mine. Mr. Stewart testified that at the time Park engaged him to defend his interest in the Emma Mine the Illinois Tunnel Company had run a tunnel to the Emma Mine chamber, and rather than have any trouble with the company, and for the sake of having matters run along smoothly while the stock was on sale, he thought it best to defend the rights of the tunnel company, although he did not feel any legal obligation to do so. The attention of the witness was called to the amount of ore taken out of the mine as detailed in the prospectus issued in London. He said he did not know of his own knowledge that the statement was true, but he had never heard it disputed. In relation to the estimated amounts of ore that had been taken out annually, as stated in the same prospectus, witness thought that was substantially correct. It fell short, and Grant held himself liable. The prospectus was drawn by some of the Englishmen themselves. If the mine had yielded £700,000 a year as estimated, it would have been worth $30,000,000 or $40,000,000. Witness was asked if the statement was true that £400,000 or $2,000,000 had been realized from this mine up to the time of the sale of this stock. He answered that he believed it to be substantially true. Witness said the Emma Mine corporation in New-York was a prosperous corporation at the time they were selling this stock. Of the stock which qualified him to be a Director, he neither paid for it, nor drew anything from it. He had an interest in the 2,500 shares reserve stock, which of itself would have qualified him. He had a high opinion of the stock, but would not have held it permanently unless it had been under American management. In that case he would. There was no contract between Messrs. Park and Stewart as to what Mr. Stewart should be entitled to in money or stock. He left that matter entirely to Mr. Park. When Mr. Lyon decided to take the money option, he did it with as full knowledge as he [Stewart] had of everything connected with the mine. As between litigation and the money option, he advised Mr. Lyon to accept the latter; he settled with Mr. Park for the Lyon interest on the basis of 5,000 shares; Mr. Park sold the stock, and he [Stewart] did not know what it brought; Park told him originally that if he went over and made such a contract as he [Park] would sign, he [Stewart] should make some money. The settlements were left with Park, and the affair netted him about two hundred and thirty thousand dollars, counting the Canada Southern and Utah Central bonds at par. He also got $50,000 for Hillyer and $5,000 for Hillyer's brother in the settlement.

Mr. Stewart filed the contract between Park, Stewart & Grant, signed Nov. 2, 1871, for the sale of the mine. It contains the following provisions:

First—Delivers the mine and all its improvements and £46,300 in cash to a joint stock company to be formed by Grant and company.

Second—The price shall be £1,000,000, one-half in cash at the date mentioned in the prospectus, and the remainder in fully paid up shares of the company.

Third—The share capital of the company to be offered to the public for subscription to the amount of £500,000 at the expense of Grant & Co., and Grant & Co. to be paid by the vendors twenty per cent. of the amount of the capital of the company, which may be allotted and taken up after deducting the amount of any shares which may have been and are purchased.

Fourth—The vendors' shares and those of the company not taken up by the public to be deposited with J. H. Puleston, of Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., for five months—Grant & Co. to have the option of taking up any portion of it within that time at twenty per cent. discount. This refers only to the shares offered to the public.

Fifth—The vendors may force Grant & Co. to take their option by giving fifteen days' notice. In case of the failure of Grant & Co. to do so, then the vendors may take the shares at their nominal value, and pay Grant & Co. twenty per cent.; otherwise the option to remain in force.

Sixth—Grant & Co. to have a nine months' option to take such further shares as they may think proper of the share capital allotted the vendors, but not exceeding £250,000, making a total of £750,000; the vendors to receive the par value, and in addition one-half the net profits on the sale of all or any of the 250 thousand-pound shares.

Seventh—In case the vendors shall find purchasers at a premium of twenty per cent., or upward, for the 250 thousand-pound shares, then the vendors can require Grant & Co. to sell to such purchasers, unless they can themselves sell the shares at the same or a higher price.

Eighth—Messrs. Grant & Co. to keep the books, and a correct account of all expenses of issuing shares, and sustaining the market, and the vendors shall be entitled to one-sixth the net profits realized by Messrs. Grant & Co. or Messrs. Grant & Co. may pay them £10,000 in settlement of the one-sixth, in which case Messrs. Grant & Co. need not render any account.

A special condition provides that Messrs. Grant & Co. may buy all of the stock necessary to maintain the price at par on account of the venders, or to pay any price above par that may be necessary to float the shares, and the venders must take the shares up at par on settling-day at the London Stock Exchange.

After a long cross-examination that did not elicit much new information, Mr. Stewart was told that he might go, and the committee adjourned until 10:30 next Tuesday.

ONE OF LYON'S LETTERS.

The following letter is one of a large number of confidential letters filed with the committee by ex-Senator Stewart, as sent by James E. Lyon to Thomas Almy, of Salt Lake, in support of Mr. Stewart's charge of conspiracy against the Emma Mine Company. All the letters were not read, but filed with the committee.

LANGHAM HOTEL, PORTLAND PLACE,
LONDON, W., May 31, 1872.

FRIEND ALMY: I received your letter, and many thanks for your attention. I write you in confidence, as I am not disposed people should generally know anything of my business, and you are the first one I have written to on the subject. Now, when I came here I had Stewart's letter saying I would get $500,000 sure. After I arrived I found that no money was to be paid to me according to the terms of a contract made by Stewart with Park before I arrived from Salt Lake, as they were to get $1,500,000 first out of the first moneys received. So they sold for $2,500,000, one half, and paid to various manipulators $1,000,000. So they had all the money and I was to get one-eighth of the balance, and Stewart told me in New-York that he would not consent to a sale of the mine unless I was to get $500,000, as the contract expressly provided that the mine was not to be sold unless by consent of Stewart. Stewart told me the last thing when he left New-York that he would not consent to a sale unless I got the $500,000. When I came here I found that the 25,000 shares were tied up for nine months, and I could not get one-eighth of them even. So I sold out to Park and Stewart for $150,000 currency of the United States. I have since learned why Stewart sold me out. Park told me he agreed to pay Stewart a commission if he would go to Europe and assist in selling the mine. This is why he made such a contract in settling the suit, and the further sum of 2,000 shares of stock. Stewart has now received about $400,000 cash, all by selling me out. Now, Tom, I learn he [Stewart] went to New-York and told the shareholders that he could settle my claim for 5,000 shares of the stock if they would sign a contract giving Park the refusal of all the stock for one year at £10 per share, so they signed it. I send you the contract. Baxter and Stewart got the full price the stock sold for, but were only "decoy ducks" to get Hussey and others to sign. Park has used them, you bet. Don't they howl? When they know all they will. Park told them that he would stay, or Stewart told them as Park's attorney, that many shares would have to be given away to sell the balance, &c., &c. I heard all the talk here before Stewart left. The scheme was all concocted here, and P. has gone away with $2,500,000 for himself and Baxter. They are [Stewart and P.] a set of villains. I sold the stock, as I would not give one pound a share at that time nine months ahead. The stock was not tied up a week after Stewart left, so they lied to me then. So much on this subject. Now to business. When the Illinois tunnel struck pay, a telegram came from Hussey that 8,000 tons more ore was struck by that tunnel. Park got up in the meeting here and stated that they had heard a report that the Illinois Tunnel was claiming the ground, but that they were amicable and not disposed to hold it, but would give it up. The excitement here is great, and I assure you they cannot hold the ground, as the Emma must stand by their patent, and can hold no mines that were located prior to the Emma. They must run north-east and south-west, and Woodman, Chicholpeo, Day, and others can now make Emma settle. You see a flaw in the title now will raise —— with the shares. Harkin has now a chance to get in. I wish one of them were here and raise ——; they would send out an agent at once and settle. They remarked at their meeting yesterday that it was plenty of time to settle when a claim was made. Buy out all these fellows and bring a suit. They say here they will hold Burno Mine. All Silliman's reports say the ore is to the north, just as we always calculated. I am a bear of the stock at £28 per share, and I shall stay a bear until the whole thing explodes. Bill Lent got $65,000 and Park told me he would not give up a dollar to the San Francisco Company. As this was hush money, you know, $3,000 was paid here and the balance was to be paid in New-York. He is a sweet-scented pup. Now, I telegraphed yesterday to send me a diagram of the Illinois Tunnel, Cincinnati Lode, and Cincinnati Tunnel. [A diagram was given.] Now, you understand that the Cincinnati Lode was a relocation of St. Louis, and made in June or July, 1869. Emma cannot possibly hold that ground, as the deed the Emma parties have is only the patent ground, and the Emma must get in trouble with the Susquehanna, Pittsburg, Cincinnati and other claims older than theirs. Now where the Illinois tunnel is I cannot say. Three hundred and sixty-six feet, I think, is the distance between Emma shaft and Bruno. Now, Tom, if a suit is brought against the title—that is, against the company—they will see the stock to ten pounds in a day, I think. If any one should sue, or claim the ground, telegraph me at once. I want the claimants to pitch in. You see what I want. Agitate all this and write me particulars often, and send me any evidence you can.

How are your friends? Have you any secrecy? What are you doing? Have you settled yet with Norman? How I jumped when I heard the decision of Chief Justice Chase. Good for the Mormons. I had a good notion to telegraph congratulations. Dalton is trying to do something for me. I mean to confer with him. I can make a sale of the conflicters' title if I could get a suit brought there. Emma have not a pound of ore they can hold in the mine. They have a good title but no mine. Rouse up now and raise —— with these conflicting titles. They had a meeting yesterday, and I made a speech half an hour long, and they published about a dozen lines of it, and said that all I said was favorable to the mine: so you see how they labor to misinterpret things to bull the stock. Park intends to come here again and sell the stock short. All the dividends they have paid is out of the money P—— placed in the Treasury at the time of sale, with the ores on hand, 2,800 tons. I mean to raise —— with these fellows and get even. Then I am coming home and we will see what we can do next. I hope to be there by November and perhaps in September. I want all the points about Camp Floyd. I learn they have a mill and that the mill starts in about a week—but —— lean ores is my information. Have me posted promptly and often. I am short of that also, and I am short of Flagg-staff. How is that? What is Emma doing? You are or were a Bull of that stock. I am not. They lie. Silliman got $5,000 cash and $45,000 if the sale went through. "Williams Brydger" got $25,000—all purchased reports. Now, I know all this will not win. Sullivan is here, and he wants to sell Walker property, I think, and he says if the Emma goes down they cannot make the sale. I want to know about that also. I shall fix that property if they put it on the market, Jim Sullivan cannot beat me. No one knows I am short of these things but Emma, and say nothing, I will pay all your expenses, and I want you to walk sharp. I am coming out all O. K., and I have 1,000 Erie Railroad stock, which I expect to see at 100 one of these days. Now, Tom, give me details about all of these things, and, when they break, my name will sell a mine. I shall have good prestige then.

Emma now sells, $7,500,000; Flagstaff, $2,200,000; Camp Floyd, $1,400,000; Saturn worthless. Wilson will have his head cut off; he is a scoundrel. He went there to manage the property. Wurtz, you know him; you will see a panic in these shares from Utah mines one of these days. I think they will have trouble in hauling ores down the cañon and in getting teams. Wages will raise for miners. I should not wonder if they had to pay $4 per day, and I do not think they can get them shipped readily; always delays, and the season is short.

B. Williams stated that they could and would send 3,000 tons per month all Summer, which is a lie. I will send you his report. Second-class ore was sold here for $300,000—not worth a dollar. All this for your consideration, and believe me,

Yours sincerely, JAMES E. LYON.
Confidential.

I will write again soon. Direct to Langham Hotel, as below.

ARMY REORGANIZATION.

SUBSTANCE OF A BILL AGREED ON BY THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The Committee upon Military Affairs to-day agreed upon a bill to reorganize the Army, it being Representative Banning's bill with some amendments, and ordered it to be reported favorably to the House. It does not reduce the present effective force of the Army, but reduces the number of infantry regiments from twenty-five to twenty, and the cavalry from ten to eight, thus reducing the number of infantry officers fifty-five, and of cavalry officers fifteen, and increases the size of the companies and regiments. It does away with the regimental organization of the artillery, reducing the field officers of artillery seventeen. It consolidates the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments into one, designated as the Department of Supplies, making a large reduction of officers. It provides for a board to examine officers and for the discharge of all worthless and inefficient officers, and for an examination of the condition of retired officers. All officers who lose their places under the bill are placed upon a list of supernumeraries, and are permitted to resign with one year's pay for each eight years of service, or remain in service to perform such duty as they may be assigned to. It provides for the education of non-commissioned officers and soldiers by the commissioned officers, and for the promotion of non-commissioned officers to commissioned officers. It abolishes the office of Judge Advocate, fixes the pay of First Sergeants at $40 per month, makes the head-quarters of the General of the Army at Washington in time of peace, and provides that he may act as Secretary of War in the absence of the Secretary or temporary vacancy in the office. It provides that sutlers and post traders shall be first elected by a council of the Administration, approved by the department commander and the General of the Army and appointed by the Secretary of War. It reduces the staff of all general officers and requires the General of the Army to report reforms to Congress annually, and to look to economy in all branches of the Army. The bill is approved by the testimony of many of the best officers of the Army. It is a reduction of about two hundred officers, and proposes reforms which, if adopted, will, it is claimed, add greatly to the efficiency of the army.

GOODS FOR THE CENTENNIAL.

PHILADELPHIA, March 24.—The steam-ship Donate, from Rio Janeiro, which arrived in this port to-day, brought 1,005 packages of Centennial exhibits, among which are 900 specimens of native woods. The French steamer Labrador, from Havre, arrived at this port this afternoon, having on board the exhibits forwarded by the French Government for the Centennial. The Labrador is the largest steam-ship that has ever entered the port of Philadelphia. She was met in the vicinity of League Island by the steamer Charlie Lawrence, having on board Capt. Aufrye, of the French Resident Commission; M. Ravin de Ripen, French Consul at Philadelphia; A. Imberst, Vice Consul at New-York, and other distinguished gentlemen. Among the passengers on the Labrador were a number of attachés of the French Centennial Commission in charge of the exhibits, these being under the general direction of Capt. Roulleaux du Gage, Chief Engineer of the French section and Secretary of the Centennial Executive Commission, of Paris. The unloading of the large and valuable Centennial cargo, consisting of goods of very fine order, will be completed in a day or two, when the steamer will leave for New-York.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

STEADY ADVANCE IN THE PRICE OF CORN—MONEY PLENTIFUL—DECLINE IN EGYPTIAN SECURITIES.

LONDON, March 24.—The corn trade since the beginning of the week has rather gained strength, and values have slowly and steadily improved. The provincial markets yesterday reported a shilling advance on wheat, but with the fine weather the inquiry is becoming smaller again. London, since Monday, has had 27,310 quarters of maize and 18,500 quarters of wheat. The supplies of foreign grain, due during the next four weeks, include 256,000 quarters of California wheat, 240,000 quarters of American maize, 41,000 quarters of Egyptian wheat, and 24,000 quarters of Galatz maize.

The corn trade on the Continent is firm, and the value continues advancing. At Paris and other markets wheat is quoted at 10 shillings 4 pence and barley 7 shillings 2 pence below the decimal average. Oats are exactly at the average.

To-day, at Mark lane, business was slack, but prices were fully maintained at Monday's advance. Foreign wheat, oats, and barley were steady and in moderate request. Maize is depressed by the heavy supply. Beans, peas, and flour are unchanged in price.

At the Stock Exchange it is believed that the more important home railway lines have been heavily oversold. Money is plentiful owing to the Suez Canal payments. Discounts are weak at the ruling rate for the best paper. There is little doing. Consols and other American securities have been steady. American bonds are quiet, and there is scarcely any change to note. American railways are generally quiet, except Erie, which has invited speculation to some extent, though there has been no such wide and rapid fluctuations in price as occurred last week.

There has been a panic and a decline of from five to seven and a half in Egyptian securities to-day in consequence of Mr. Disraeli's statement in the House of Commons last evening that "the Khédive desired that Mr. Cave's report should not be published, because Egyptian finances were in an unsettled state, and the report was of a confidential character." Government securities were generally weaker, probably in sympathy, though some attribute the fact to Mr. Disraeli's expression last evening, during the debate on the Queen's Titles bill, that Russia's conquest of Tartary is well known throughout India, and the Queen's assumption of the title Empress of India would be received as a sign of our determination to maintain our Indian Empire.

Home railways are firm, and the changes in prices are generally upward.

The Stock Exchange closed inactive, but with a somewhat better feeling in the foreign department and some recovered prices. Money on Government collaterals three per cent. Bar silver is quoted at fifty-three pence per ounce.

RIO JANEIRO, March 23.—There is a good inquiry for coffee, but business is checked by the views of holders. At Santos the market is unchanged.

GREAT BRITAIN.

MR. FAWCETT ON THE NEW TITLE BILL—THE NATIONAL STEEPLECHASE WON BY REGAL—THE UNIVERSITY RACE.

LONDON, March 24.—In the House of Commons this evening Mr. Henry Fawcett, one of the members for the metropolis, gave notice that, in the event of the Queen's title bill receiving the assent of both Houses of Parliament, he will move for an address to the Queen, praying for her non-assumption of the title of "Empress of India."

To-day is the second of the Liverpool Spring meeting. The great race to-day was the Liverpool grand national steeplechase, for which nineteen horses started. Chandos was the favorite at short odds, but he fell and was consequently beaten. The following is the summary: Regal, 1; Congress, 2; Shifnal, 3; Chandos, 0. The following was the betting at the start: 25 to 1 against Regal; 16 to 1 against Congress; 25 to 1 against Shifnal; 4 to 1 against Chandos.

The betting on the inter-university boat race is now 6 to 4 in favor of Oxford.

In the House of Lords to-night the Royal Titles bill passed its first reading.

FRANCE.

THE STATE OF SIEGE RAISED—AN INQUIRY TO BE MADE INTO THE ELECTION OF THE CLERICALIST DEPUTY.

VERSAILLES, March 24.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day, almost without discussion, agreed to the abolition of the state of siege.

The report of a committee recommending an inquiry into the election of M. Mun, the Clericalist Deputy, to ascertain whether there was undue interference on the part of the clergy, was then taken up for consideration.

M. Mun made an energetic speech in defense of the right of the clergy to support candidates in order to defend religion, which was menaced by the Democrats.

M. Gambetta replied. He did not attack religious liberty, which ought to be protected under the Republic as well as any other Government. He continued: "When speaking of the clerical party we do not allude to religion, or to sincere Catholics, or even to the French clergy, many of whom, doubtless, dread the encroachments of the Vatican. All we aim at is to confine the clergy in their proper sphere, and prevent the pulpit from being transformed into a political platform. We desire to have this inquiry in order to call upon the Government to remind the clergy that they should remain in their proper sphere."

The inquiry was voted by 309 yeas to 170 nays.

The Chamber also voted an inquiry into the election of M. Tron, Bonapartist, in the Haute-Garonne.

Of the election of Deputies yet awaiting verification, the validity of forty-two is strenuously disputed, and in thirty-eight of these contested cases the sitting Deputies are Legitimists or Bonapartists.

SPAIN.

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF CONSTITUTIONAL UNITY PROMISED.

MADRID, March 24.—In the Chamber of Deputies yesterday, Señor Canovas del Castillo, President of the Council, was questioned about the suppression of the Fueros. In reply he declared that constitutional unity would be immediately established throughout Spain, but that the Government would not determine the question of the interior administration of the Basque Provinces without hearing their representatives.

LONDON, March 25.—The *Standard's* Madrid dispatch reports that recruiting for Cuba is actively progressing, and even the soldiers who served under Don Carlos are allowed to enlist.

THE TURKISH INSURRECTION.

REPORTED PURCHASE OF RIFLES IN BERLIN FOR SERVIA.

LONDON, March 24.—The *Pall Mall Gazette's* Berlin special says it is reported that 60,000 Chassepot rifles, which were captured from the French in the late war, have been purchased here for Servia. The Governor of Bohemia has ordered the frontier to be watched, in order to prevent the conveyance of the rifles to Servia through Austrian territory.

LONDON, March 25.—The Berlin dispatch to the *Times* says the changed attitude of the Conservative Party in Servia attracts attention. The Conservative organs of late evidently regard the preservation of peace as more likely to damage Conservative interests than the outbreak even of a desperate war. The Conservatives are endeavoring to secure the neutrality of Austria by announcing that Servia, if successful, would raise no claim to the Croatian districts.

ITALY.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

LONDON, March 25.—A dispatch to the *Daily News* states that the new Ministry has been definitely formed as follows: Depretis, President of the Council and Minister of Finance; Nicotera, Minister of Interior; Coppino, Minister of Instruction; Marcini, Minister of Justice; Zanardelli, Minister of Public Works; Melegari, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Majorama, Minister of Commerce; Mezzacapo, Minister of War; Brin, Minister of Marine.

RUSSIA.

A RUMOR THAT THE CZAR INTENDS TO ABDICATE.

LONDON, March 25.—The Vienna correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs that it is rumored in St. Petersburg that the Czar, weary of the cares of Government, intends to retire from the throne and to appoint the Czarewitch Regent.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Augsburg *Gazette* says the report that the Czar intends to retire practically, though not nominally, from the conduct of public affairs gains ground rapidly. It is also stated that he intends to reside abroad some length of time, probably staying temporarily at Malta, whither the Duchess of Edinburgh will shortly proceed. The Czarowitch will be appointed Regent during his absence. The correspondent asserts that statements from high and well-informed quarters corroborate this report.

MEXICO.

GEN. LEBARRA RAISES A FORCED LOAN—POSITION OF GEN. DELSE.

GALVESTON, March 24.—The Brownsville special to the *News* says: "Yesterday afternoon Gen. Lebarra gave the merchants and business men of Matamoras a peremptory order to meet him at his office at 4:30 o'clock. He informed them, when they met, that the object of the meeting was to raise $300,000 to pay his troops and place the city in a state of defense. He offered a premium of thirty per cent. in Custom-house bonds, saying it was a friendly offer, and if it was not accepted he would raise the money by force, and not scruple to use severe means; that if necessary to seize the merchants to effect his object he would do so. He said he had the interest of his Government in his hands, and he would subserve them at all hazards. The merchants present were then called on to subscribe to the loan. When Señor Antonio Langoria was called he said he was unable to subscribe. He was immediately confined in the artillery quarters, and is there yet. He can be released by subscribing $10,000. Ten thousand dollars has been demanded from the house of Don Francisco Armedias. The manager of the firm is an American citizen, and is in New-Orleans at present. Some of the members of the firm are on this side. Last night $3,000 was subscribed and to-day $14,300. This sum falls short $57,000 of what is needed now. Gen. Lebarra says he will call for the balance in fifteen days or so. In addition to this forced loan, the Mexican Government has levied a tax of one per cent. upon capital, property, &c. The American merchants have subscribed to the loan, but in view of the ulterior measures on the part of Gen. Lebarra, they have applied to United States Consul Wilson for protection.

Gen. Delse is near Matamoras with more than a thousand men. It is supposed he will attack soon. The above facts will aid materially to give him an easy victory."

VERA CRUZ, March 15.—The revolutionists captured Jalapa on the 12th. The State of Vera Cruz was on the 13th declared in a state of siege. Insurgents occupied the railroad between this city and the capital yesterday, but they permit trains to pass.

The primary meeting of Congress will be held on the 20th inst. The regular opening of the session will take place April 1.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The American Episcopal Church in Rome will be opened to-day.

The Government steamer Lady Head sailed yesterday from Halifax for Philadelphia with goods for the Centennial.

The ex-Empress Eugenie and son have arrived at Eisenach en route for Weimar. They visited Wilhelmshohe on Thursday.

At Concord, yesterday, George W. Young, an employe of the Northern Railroad, was killed by a freight car running over him.

At a meeting of the Board of Trade of Portland yesterday resolutions were offered favoring the act fixing the date of Jan. 1, 1879, as the period for the resumption of specie payment.

In the Virginia Senate, yesterday, the House joint resolution for the removal of George S. Stevens, Judge of the County Court of Nelson, was taken up and adopted by a vote of 34 yeas to 2 nays.

Judge Barnard has signed a decree ordering the sale of the Dutchess and Columbia Division of the New-York, Boston and Montreal Railroad under the foreclosure of the first mortgage bondholders.

The Imperial, Empire, Gold Hill, Quartz, Eclipse, French, Bacon, and Bower Mines have been consolidated under the name of Consolidated Imperial. The new stock will be placed on the market on Monday next.

THE WEATHER.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, March 25—1 A. M.—*For the Middle States, rain will prevail, with easterly to southerly winds, becoming dangerous on the coast, falling barometer and rising temperature during the day.*

BUSINESS FAILURES IN NEW-ENGLAND.

BOSTON, March 24.—The business-changes list of the Boston *Commercial Bulletin* to-morrow will contain the following:

Felton & Chipman, boots and shoes, Boston and Marlboro', Mass., are reported failed. According to a statement submitted at a meeting of their creditors, their total liabilities are about forty thousand eight hundred dollars, of which $22,000 are preferred claims. Their nominal assets aggregate about forty-two thousand dollars, the factory and machinery (at cost) figuring as $30,000.

At a meeting of the creditors of Dale Bros., commission dry goods, Boston and New-York, a settlement of the firm's affairs was made upon this basis: The creditors are to receive thirty-five cents on the dollar, in three installments, viz., ten per cent. on July 1, ten per cent. on Oct. 1, and fifteen per cent. on Jan. 1, 1877, interest to be made up to April 1, 1876. The heirs of the two estates of Theron Dale and Ebenezer Dale become deferred creditors. The firm is to be dissolved, and Thomas W. Shannon and Ebenezer Dale were appointed to take charge of the assets as Trustees for the creditors.

Thomas E. Moseley & Co., boots and shoes, Boston, are reported failed. No meeting of their creditors has yet been held, and no statement made, but the liabilities are understood to be $110,000 or $115,000, and the nominal assets, including the real estate of Mr. Moseley, about $160,000. The liabilities are principally for borrowed money.

At a first meeting of the creditors of A. M. Redman, boot and shoe manufacturer, Boston, the liabilities were shown to be about $32,000 and the nominal assets about $33,000.

Copeland Brothers, of Millville, Mass., woolen manufacturers, have suspended, with liabilities of $40,000 and assets $17,000.

J. A. Barber, West Northfield, Mass., formerly of Priest, Barber & Co., merchants, and more recently of Barber & Bacon, lumber and grain dealers, has been missing for about two weeks, leaving liabilities of $20,000, with little or no assets.

The details of twenty-one failures and bankruptcies in Chicago are recorded in the *Bulletin's* lists.

A STATEMENT FROM GEN. EKIN.

LOUISVILLE, March 24.—Gen. James A. Ekin stated to-day to a *Courier-Journal* reporter that Gen. McCook had never stated to him, officially or otherwise, that Thomas R. Chancy, chief clerk in his office, had received a bribe from a contractor for fraudulently apprising him of a competing bid; nor has he any knowledge of such a report having been made to the War Department. Gen. Ekin also said he was fully satisfied that Gen. McCook labored under an erroneous impression if he made the statement telegraphed to numerous papers from Washington that his chief clerk had received a bribe. The General stated that Gen. Sherman and others were present when the bids were opened, and expressed gratification at the satisfactory manner in which the business was transacted. In regard to the house and lot said to have been presented by the contractor to Gen. Reynolds in McCook's testimony, as reported in some papers, Gen. Ekin says he knows nothing about it except what was reported at the time. The gift was made by citizens of Texas to Gen. Reynolds in recognition of his services in their State, and in order to have him reside among them. The statement to which Gen. Ekin refers was telegraphed as having been made before Mr. Clymer's committee by Gen. McCook, and alleged that Thomas R. Chancey was retained by Gen. Ekin after receiving a bribe, and also that Gen. Reynolds had been presented with a house by a contractor.

MRS. MARSH'S TESTIMONY.

PENDLETON, BELKNAP, AND CLYMER

HISTORY OF THE MEMORABLE TRIP TO EUROPE—THE MYSTERIOUS CONVERSATION IN THE ARLINGTON, AND WHAT IT AMOUNTED TO—WHY MARSH WENT TO CANADA—THE CABINET ACTION FIRST HEARD OF BY HIM IN MONTREAL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Mrs. Marsh appeared before Clymer's committee this morning, accompanied by her husband, who sat beside her during the examination. Mrs. Marsh is prepossessing in appearance, has regular features, an intelligent expression, and is rather handsome. She was becomingly attired in black silk, with a black hat trimmed with an ostrich feather. Her testimony was given with composure and lady-like bearing, and without any hesitation whatever. In this respect she contrasted with great advantage to the nervous and halting manner of her husband when on the witness stand. During Mrs. Marsh's examination members of the press only were admitted to the room, and Mrs. Marsh was, by this arrangement, spared the annoyance of being stared at and criticised by a morbid crowd of men. Following is a full report of her testimony:

Mrs. C. P. Marsh, sworn and examined by Mr. Danford.

Q.—You are the wife of Mr. Caleb P. Marsh, of New-York? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long have you lived in New-York City? A.—Most of the time since 1865.

Q.—Where did you reside prior to that time? A.—In Cincinnati.

Q.—How long have you known Mrs. Belknap? A.—I went to the Burnet House to live in 1860, and I think she was there a year or so after I went there. I am not sure. I cannot remember.

Q.—How long did you remain in the same house with her? A.—We were boarding at the hotel for four years. I don't remember how long she was there; probably half the time.

Q.—After you left Cincinnati and went to New-York to live, were you back to Cincinnati frequently? P.—That is my home. I always go home twice a year.

Q.—How long do you make your visits? A.—Sometimes two weeks, sometimes four.

Q.—Did you meet Mrs. Belknap? A.—She has not always been there when I have been there.

Q.—When she was there did you meet her? A.—Always.

Q.—You met her in New-York? A.—I did.

Q.—She visited your home there? A.—Yes, Sir, she was my guest very often.

Q.—Was she your guest about the year 1871? A.—I think she was.

Q.—Was she at that time a widow? A.—O, yes, she had been a widow for several years.

Q.—About what time in 1871 was she at your home in New-York? A.—I think we went to house-keeping on the 1st of June; I think she was there; I cannot remember exactly—I think in August—in July or August; that is my impression.

Q.—Were there any other parties from Cincinnati visiting you at the same time? A.—Yes, Sir; my sister and her two children.

Q.—No others from Cincinnati? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you know whether any other parties from Cincinnati were visiting in New-York at that time in 1871? A.—It is the season of the year that almost all the Cincinnatians are there. You could hardly tell who was not there.

Q.—Do you know whether Mr. Pendleton was in New-York in 1871 at that time? A.—I don't remember.

Q.—Did you go to Europe in company with Mrs. Bowers, the present Mrs. Belknap, at any time. A.—I did.

Q.—What year was that? A.—Three years ago last June.

Q.—That would be 1872. Was she in New York for some time before she sailed for Europe? A.—I don't think she was there "some time;" she was there. We went West together, and returned together.

Q.—How far west? A.—To Cincinnati.

Q.—How long did you remain in Cincinnati? A.—I don't remember. Probably two weeks.

Q.—When you returned to New York did any one return with you from Cincinnati? A.—Yes, Sir; my niece.

Q.—How long was Mrs. Bowers in New York prior to your sailing for Europe, if you know? A.—I don't remember at all. We sailed in June. I don't remember how long she was there.

Q.—Where was she stopping? A.—A [illegible] Sir.

Q.—Did Mr. Pendleton go with you on that trip? A.—He did, Sir.

Q.—Do you know how long he was in New-York before you sailed on that trip? A.—I do not.

Q.—Did you see him before the time of sailing? A.—I think once.

Q.—You knew he was on the list of passengers? A.—I did.

Q.—Do you remember whether about that time, and just prior to your sailing for Europe, there was any other friend of yours from Cincinnati in New York? A.—I do not.

Q.—I will mention the present Mrs. Gen. Hazen, perhaps she was not at that time married? A.—I don't remember her being there.

Q.—When you went from New-York to Cincinnati who went with you besides Mrs. Bowers. A.—The present Mrs. Henry Clews—she was not then married—Mrs. Bowers, and myself.

Q.—Who made up the party that went to Europe in 1872? A.—I don't know that you can consider it a party. Mrs. Bowers and myself went abroad. Mr. Pendleton went as far as Paris with us.

Q.—How long did you and Mrs. Bowers remain together in Europe? A.—All the time we were abroad, excepting three weeks she was in Germany with Mr. and Mrs. Pendleton.

Q.—Where did you remain during that time? A.—I was down at Hamburg.

Q.—Did she join you? A.—She did.

Q.—At what point? A.—At Hamburg.

Q.—Did you return to this country together? A.—No, Sir, we did not; she went with the intention of not returning.

Q.—You came without her? A.—I did.

Q.—What time did you return? A.—I sailed from Liverpool the 2d of November of the same year.

Q.—During the trip to Europe or previous to that time, did you know or hear anything of the claim known as the Kentucky Central Railroad claim? A.—No, Sir; I did not.

Q.—Did you ever have any conversation with Mrs. Bowers in relation to that claim or any interest she had in it at that time? A.—When I was in Europe?

Q.—While you were in Europe? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Or prior to your sailing for Europe? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you know anything about her means or estate? A.—Some; yes.

Q.—Did you know whose hands her means, whatever they were, were in? A.—Yes, Sir; I knew that part was in Mr. Pendleton's hands, and she was having a lawsuit with Ezra Leonard, of Cincinnati, for means that were in his possession at that time.

Q.—That you understood to be in suit at that time? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you know where she had any other means? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever have any conversation with Mrs. Bowers at any time in relation to any interest she had in this Kentucky Central Railroad claim? A.—I have had.

Q.—Where? A.—At the Arlington Hotel.

Q.—At what time? A.—Two or three weeks ago, when I was in Washington.

Q.—How did that conversation come about? State the entire matter. A.—I don't know as I could state it, because it was very exciting and certainly not pleasant; I simply asked her the question if she had ever received any means, which she most emphatically denied; said she never had; I told her that I heard she got $70,000, and she said, "The claim was only for $100,000, and how could I get $70,000?" that is the entire amount of the conversation on the subject.

Q.—Repeat that again just as you put the question to her? A.—I asked her if she had received $70,000 from the Kentucky Central—from the Bowler estate; I said she said she never had; it was utterly false; that the whole claim was for $100,000, and how could she receive $70,000 of it? that was the entire conversation.

Q.—There was nothing further said? A.—No, Sir; nothing.

Q.—That was a few weeks ago, at the Arlington Hotel; you never had any other conversation with her in relation to this claim at any time? A.—Never.

Q.—How did you come to mention that matter to her at that time? A.—I really could not tell you even that; I saw her under a great state of excitement and distress, and I felt very badly for her myself, and I could not tell how it originated at all; it led from one thing to another in the conversation; the beginning of it I do not think I could tell at all.

Q.—You were excited at the time, were you? A.—I was; she was a friend of mine and I felt very much distressed for her.

Q.—Can you state to the committee how you came to make the suggestion? A.—I simply mentioned it to her as an idle rumor among dozens of others that I heard of; I never thought of the truth or falsehood of it at all, because I had always talked to her as I would to my own sister.

Q.—How long had you known of the existence of this rumor? A.—Well, I heard of it some time since; over a year ago.

Q.—Had you ever mentioned it to her before that time? A.—I never had seen her to speak to her since I left her in Europe four years ago.

Q.—You have never seen her since? A.—No, Sir; not to speak with her.

Q.—Until this occasion on which you mentioned this rumor to her? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Have you seen her since that? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—How long did that interview last? A.—She was in my room twice that afternoon; probably altogether she was there an hour; I do not know how long that interview lasted.

Q.—Did you report that interview to any person? A.—I did.

Q.—Did you talk with Gen. Kiddoo? A.—I did.

Q.—You reported that interview as it took place? A.—Just as I have said to you.

Q.—Do you know anything of Mr. Pendleton paying any money to Mrs. Bower? A.—I do not, Sir.

Q.—In connection with the Kentucky Central Railroad claim? A.—No, Sir; or any other claim.

Q.—Or making her any presents in connection with that claim? A.—No, Sir, never.

By Mr. Robbins—In regard to the Fort Sill tradership and the agreement made between your husband and Mr. Evans, and the payment of money by your husband to the Secretary of War, do you know anything about how the original understanding was? A.—The original understanding was among the ladies.

Q.—Do you know anything about how the Secretary of War himself first knew it? A.—I do not, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever hear the Secretary of War himself say anything about it? A.—Never.

Q.—Well, to return to this other matter that you have been questioned about! when Mrs. Belknap said to you a few weeks ago that she did not receive $70,000, did you understand that she intended to deny receiving any at all, or that she just denied that specific sum? A.—I think she meant—I understood her to deny that she had ever received anything; I think she meant just exactly as she said, that she did not receive anything—that she meant to convey that impression to my mind; that was the impression conveyed.

Q.—She only spoke of the $70,000 because you had mentioned that sum? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You understood her to make a square denial of getting any? A.—I did.

Q.—That was the drift of what she said and what she intended to convey? A.—It was.

Q.—Did she say anything to you throwing any light upon this transaction about the Fort Sill tradership? A.—She never did.

By the Chairman—When you were here some three weeks ago I saw you but once I believe? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Be kind enough to tell the committee when that was and where? A.—It was at the breakfast table in the Arlington Hotel; I saw you about three or five minutes; my husband met you and presented me to you.

Q.—Nothing connected with this matter transpired at all, did there? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—It was not mentioned? A.—No, Sir.

Mr. Marsh was recalled and testified that when he left Washington he had no intention of going to Canada. He concluded to go there because of statements made in the House of Representatives during the debate which followed the introduction of the committee's report. When he read the statement about the intention of the Cabinet to prosecute him, he was in Montreal. While on the way to Montreal he got off the cars at Peekskill with the intention of returning. He was in a state of great mental excitement. He concluded that if he had done anything in violation of the law he would return and meet it. It happened that the first train that came along was bound north and he stepped on and continued his journey to Montreal. Had the train been bound south he believes he would have taken it all the same and returned to New-York.

In reply to a question Mrs. Marsh said no inducements were held out and no intimidation practiced to influence her to go to Canada. She went because she read in the papers her husband had been injured while jumping off the train at Peekskill. That was sufficient inducement for her to join her husband.

It is the opinion of prominent Democratic lawyers that all the testimony in the Belknap case will not be sufficient to secure a conviction, either in the Court of Impeachment or in the Criminal Court. There is no dispute about the receipt of money by Belknap, but since Marsh's return from Canada the matter is even more obscure, so far as legal evidence is concerned, than before.

GEN. WOODFORD ON MONEY.

Gen. Stewart L. Woodford devoted much of his speech in Hartford, Conn., on Thursday evening to the financial question, and is reported by the *Courant* to have said: "Money is the measure of value, the medium of exchanges. Without it trade would be impossible, except in the primitive form of exchange; but it is absolutely requisite that the standard of value shall be stable. How could a store succeed which used an india-rubber yardstick or bushel, or false weights. Yet this is precisely the trouble which underlies all our business depression. Men talk of the gold gamblers, but the allies of the gold gamblers are the inflationists. There was no such thing as gold gambling before the currency was depreciated by inflation. You can't gamble in gold when it is a fixed measure of value, but only when it is bobbing up and down like the mercury in the thermometer. For the interest of business we must have a fixed standard. Payment of debts is always hard, but if business is not done honestly it will at last be done disastrously. A few have achieved fortunes by speculation, but most of us must earn our living by the sweat of our brow, and for those who labor we want honest money. Don't think we can get out of our trouble by a non-exportable currency. There was such a currency in this land once, when our forefathers landed and found the Indian tribes using wampum. It was non-exportable; and the old traders made more just like it and inflated and bought all the Indians had to sell, and the result was the Yanks had all the property and the Indians all the wampum. Capt. Cook served the Sandwich Islanders the same way, by using their non-exportable shells. When you go to Canada you must leave your paper at home and take gold to deal with every foreign land. Every year they get our gold and we keep our paper. This nation is the great producer of mineral wealth. Millions of dollars of gold and silver are being mined every year. Where does it go? Where gold and silver are money. Every year our stock of specie runs down, and the gold and silver go where gold and silver are used. What is the remedy? It is to set our faces resolutely toward resumption, going forward without hesitation until the end is reached. God helps those who help themselves. Let us be honest, for honesty is the only sure road to national prosperity."

A CHAMELEON IN BOSTON.

The alacrity with which those curious little lizards called chameleons adapt themselves in color to the surrounding objects is generally known, and yet it is somewhat startling to read in a paragraph in the Boston *Traveller*, describing some that recently have been brought to that city, these words: "As we look at a brown one it catches our eye and instantly turns to a bright green."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE CASE OF MR. DANA.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In relation to the case of Mr. Lawrence vs. Mr. Dana there are two or three circumstances which, if generally known, would remove some common misapprehensions.

1. Lawrence's dispute was originally with the widow and daughters of Wheaton, who were the owners of the copyright of his book. They declined to employ him as editor for a third time, not only because of the disloyalty apparent in his last edition, but because they became convinced that he was injuring the book. They are parties to the suit as well as Mr. Dana, and they stand by him throughout, as do also the publishers of Wheaton.

2. The case has never been decided. The points of law were novel, relating to the rights and duties of successive (not competitive) annotators of the same text, employed successively by the same owner of the text. Judge Clifford made rules very strong against the rights of re-annotation, which high authorities have pronounced unsound, and the validity of which must finally be decided by the Supreme Court. The injunction asked for by Mr. Lawrence was refused, and the case sent to a Master, and when his report comes, the Circuit Court must make a decision, and from that there must be an appeal to the Supreme Court.

3. The case does not involve the honor of Mr. Dana or his personal character any more than does a suit between adjacent abuttors on a stream as to the right to use the water thereof. What the rights of the re-annotator are depends upon novel technical law, and involves no question of character at all. Judge Lowell, of the United States Court at Boston, who tried the case with Judge Clifford, and Judge Paine, of Cambridge, the Master to whom it was referred, have both authorized this statement to be made.

The talk about Mr. Dana's "piracy," therefore, is mere nonsense, and his rejection as Minister to England for any such reason would be a gross injustice, of which we cannot believe the Senate to be capable.

LAW AND EQUITY ACCORDING TO MR. W. B. LAWRENCE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Some fifteen or twenty years ago a case was tried in the Supreme Court, in this City, in which Mr. Lawrence was defendant, and in which the defense was usury. The suit was brought to foreclose a mortgage, and the alleged usury consisted in the fact that the mortgage bore date a few days before the money was actually loaned to Mr. Lawrence. It was proved that the money was set aside for the purpose of making the loan on the day the mortgage bore date, and the delay was caused by the time necessarily occupied in searching the title. Mr. Lawrence was defeated. The counsel for plaintiffs was Mr. Samuel F. Cowdrey, No. 67 Wall street.

LAWYER.

THE CLOSING OF MARACAIBO.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Under the heading "A Southern Port Closed," the Venezuelan authorities are accused of acting arbitrarily in preventing two American vessels, the Ira Richardson and the Seth M. Judd, to take in Maracaibo a cargo for this port. A mere consideration of the facts, such as they are, stated in your paper, justifies the conduct of the officers of the Government. It is admitted that said vessels pretended to be cleared in Maracaibo, closed to foreign commerce, in spite of the provisions of a decree, dated Dec. 17, by which a term of forty days after the date of its promulgation was allowed to vessels arriving from the United States. As that term had expired, the Venezuelan authorities only did their duty in refusing these vessels a permit to take on board a cargo for New-York.

Thus there has not been such a thing as an arbitrary action, but the enforcement of a legal disposition. The closing of Maracaibo and La Vela to foreign commerce is a measure dictated by the financial interests of Venezuela, and its beneficial results are already evident. According to the official statistics, lately published, it may be estimated that the closing of the customs in those ports will produce an increase of more than 1,000,000 venezolanos in the revenues of the Republic. Moreover, that disposition is protecting honest trade, and has given a severe blow to the contraband which for many years had been depriving the State of one of her principal sources of riches.

In 1870, when Gen. Guzman Blanco took charge of the administration, the imports from Venezuela to this port amounted to $1,897,800, and from that date they have been increasing so as to represent the sum of $4,920,212 during last year. These facts show, beyond doubt, that the trade between the United States and Venezuela has been constantly increasing. Our Government, in all its dispositions, has only tried to protect legal interests.

In the communication of your correspondent there is a sentence purporting to injure the character of the President of Venezuela. A simple statement of what is called a rumor cannot injure the name of Gen. Guzman Blanco, whose services to his country place him out of the reach of slanderous accusations.

JACINTO GUTIERREZ COLL,
Consul of Venezuela.

New-York, Thursday, March 23, 1876.

THE SURROGATE'S COURT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

"An Old Member of the Bar" strikes a good note when he proposes a reorganization of the Surrogate's Court. There is enough work for three Probate Judges; having three, costs and delay and the high charges can be remedied perhaps.

Two cases show this: The first estate was of a salesman, consisting of cash, savings bank account, and railroad bond, amounting in all to $2,200; it cost in time, two and a half years; in money, over five hundred dollars for disbursement, fees, and allowances to settle and distribute this estate. Fees and allowances were extortionate, though may be lawfully within the power of the Surrogate to allow.

The second estate consisted of personal property—that is, merchandise, stock in trade—amounting to say nine thousand dollars; debts due by the estate, say twelve thousand dollars, $9,500 of which was due to certain employes, who had loaned this money to the deceased to commence this business, all poor men together. You can see the estate can not pay the borrowed money, leaving nothing for the general creditors, and not a cent for the widow and six children.

The widow cannot give bonds for $15,000. Why should she, if she could? She has no interest in the estate. The money creditors are poor and cannot give the bonds. The Surrogate does not reduce the bond, though petitioned for by the creditors. Consequently, the estate must go into the hands of the Public Administrator, and, come say three years hence, how much—well, say ten cents on the dollar.

It is about time the office was changed. Something must be done to prevent delays, have early trials and decisions, and reduce expenditures on small estates. No one man can properly perform the duties of the office and accomplish the work as quickly as should be. Every estate should be put in process of settlement as promptly as compliance with the laws will permit.

C. A. M.

Friday, March 17, 1876.

THE DOCK DEPARTMENT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Now that the report of the Senate Committee, appointed to inquire into the management of the departments, has been published, and it has expressed its condemnatory judgment of the manner in which the work was conducted by the Dock Department on the Canal and King street walls, after my resignation, through the columns of your able and impartial journal I demand that the report of the experts appointed to inquire as to the soundness of those walls, and to recommend a remedy for alleged imperfections, shall be printed, without delay, in the columns of the *City Record*, with all the evidence attached thereto, so that the public may understand the corrective that board proposes for the gross irregularities so scathingly noticed in the Senate Committee's report.

At the same time I demand that the instructions issued to this Board of Experts for its guidance, by the Mayor, may likewise be published for the purpose of demonstrating how illy the restricted orders it received harmonized with the generous statement contained in the following paragraphs taken from the communication of the Commissioners of Docks to the Mayor, dated Sept. 22, 1876:

"If our apprehensions should be well founded, we desire to avail ourselves of such remedy as the combined wisdom of the highest authorities may be able to suggest. This is not only due to the great interests of the City, but it seems also just that individuals who may be considered responsible for the work should have the advantage of the fullest and fairest examination of it by a body of men of such capacity and character that their decision shall be accepted by all. We have, therefore, thought it desirable to have an examination of the wall covered by this report made by these engineers of the first eminence, and to invite their suggestions as to the remedy to be applied, if any is thought necessary."

CHARLES K. GRAHAM.

No. 237 Broadway, Tuesday, March 14, 1876.

POLITICS IN MICHIGAN.

NAMES FOR THE STATE TICKET.

THE PROMINENT REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES FOR GOVERNOR—THOSE WHO WILL PROBABLY TAKE THE MINOR OFFICES—THE ISSUES AND A YEAR'S CHANGES—NO CHANCE FOR THE DEMOCRATS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Detroit, Saturday, March 18, 1876.

The stimulation of general political interest, caused by the incidents of the Congressional session and by the calling of the Presidential National and State Conventions, has been accompanied here by a natural revival of the issues of State politics proper. Michigan this year elects a full ticket of State officers, members of both branches of the Legislature, and county officers. The Legislature will choose a United States Senator, the present term of Thomas W. Ferry expiring with the Forty-fourth Congress.

Gov. John J. Bagley is now serving his second term, and as the later Gubernational usage in this State has been against any "third term," he is not a candidate for renomination. The contest before the Republican Convention for the first place on the State ticket will undoubtedly be an animated one. The name most frequently mentioned at present in that connection is that of Charles M. Croswell, of Adrian. Mr. Croswell is a lawyer, fifty-one years of age, and has been in local public life for a score of years. During the Legislative sessions of 1863-5-7 he was a member and President of the State Senate. He was also President of the Constitutional Convention of 1867, altogether the strongest representative body in its *personnel* which ever convened in this State. In 1875 he was chosen a member of the State House of Representatives, and was elected its Speaker. For the last four years he has been the Secretary of the State Commission on Charitable, Penal, and Reformatory Institutions. Mr. Croswell's ample public experience is reinforced by integrity of character, and he is a forcible speaker and a man of substantial abilities. So far as the newspaper discussion of the question thus far is concerned, he has decidedly the lead as a candidate for the Governorship, but the actual strength with which his name will come before the convention is as yet wholly a matter of conjecture. Still his friends feel sanguine, and are earnestly at work.

Frank B. Stockbridge, of Saugatuck, one of the large lumber manufacturers of Western Michigan, was Gov. Bagley's chief competitor for the nomination four years ago, and in the earlier speculations over the present contest was regarded as having altogether the most favorable prospects. His record is that of a successful business man—Michigan has chosen her last three Governors from this class of her people—and he has served one term in each branch of the Legislature. Some months ago the appointment of Minister to The Hague was tendered to Mr. Stockbridge, and was, at least conditionally, accepted by him. This was regarded as a withdrawal from the Gubernatorial field, and his name disappeared from the calculations. But after a long delay the depressed condition of the lumber interest led Mr. Stockbridge to reconsider his decision in regard to the foreign ministry, and he declined that appointment, (which was then given to James Birney, of Bay City, formerly Lieutenant Governor of this State, and a son of James G. Birney, of "Liberty Party" memory.) It is still confidently asserted that Mr. Stockbridge's name will not be presented to the convention, and the probabilities all point in that direction. But if he should reconsider his present determination, he would at once command a formidable strength as the candidate of Western Michigan, which has not furnished a Governor in many years.

A name which has thus far been kept studiously in the background, but which is certain to come conspicuously to the front at the decisive time, is that of Sullivan M. Cutcheon, of Ypsilanti. Mr. Cutcheon is a lawyer in the prime of life, and has long ranked as one of the most serviceable and effective of the Republican stump-speakers of the State. In 1863, while still in his early manhood, he was Speaker of the House of Representatives, and that body has had few presiding officers who could compare with him in efficiency. He has since held the position of United States Bank Examiner, but has not been placed in nomination in ten years for any elective position. There is the best reason for believing that powerful influences will sustain his candidacy this year, and that his name would be a strong one at the head of the ticket is undeniable. E. O. Grosvenor, of Jonesville, is being urged quite strenuously by his friends as a candidate. He is a banker, was at one time President of the State Senate, and held the State Treasurership for several terms. His personal strength and his capacity are undoubted, but his health has of late become uncertain, and his share in the contest will probably not assume much practical importance.

It had been supposed until within a week that Charles T. Gorham, of Marshall, would also be one of the candidates. He is an old banker and merchant of interior Michigan, and has for some years been the United States Minister at The Hague, having but recently returned to his home. But his acceptance of the Assistant Secretaryship of the Interior under Mr. Chandler is a virtual removal of his name from the list. Quite a number of other gentlemen are also "mentioned" in this connection—for instance: Congressman Jay A. Hubbell, of the Upper Peninsula; ex-State Treasurer V. P. Collier, of Battle Creek; Thomas D. Gilbert, of Grand Rapids, and Perry Hannah, of Traverse City. But in none of these cases is there as yet any marked development of following. The Grangers are strong in this State, and have some prominent men identified with their order, (including ex-State Senator Cyrus G. Luce, of Branch County; ex-Speaker J. J. Woodman, of Van Buren, and ex-State Senator J. Webster Childs, of Washtenaw;) but it is understood that they will present no candidate in connection with the Governorship, preferring (it is inferred) to secure such representation as they can command in Congress. This completes a very hasty survey of the Republican situation, for at this time any definite predictions as to the success or failure of the more prominent aspirants named can be little else than pure guess-work.

The Democrats have no hopes of carrying the State this year, and but little is said as to their ticket. Probably their convention will nominate for Governor either Henry Chamberlain, who gave Gov. Bagley so close a run in 1874 through the potent aid of the State License League, or State Senator W. L. Webber, the leader of his party in the present Legislature, and an East Saginaw lawyer of an excellent order of abilities.

Of the other State officers, who are elected directly by the people on the general ticket with the Governor, the Secretary of State, E. G. D. Holden, of Grand Rapids; State Treasurer W. B. McCreery, of Flint; Auditor General Ralph Ely, of Alma, and Attorney General A. J. Smith, of Dowagiac, are now serving their first terms, and will undoubtedly be renominated without opposition. For the Lieutenant Governorship, William Livingston, the sole Republican representative of this city in the last House at Lansing, was considered last year a promising candidate, but the firm of which he was the head has just failed disastrously, and business troubles will probably keep him "out of politics" for the present. The present incumbent of the Land Office Commissionership, Mr. L. A. Clapp, of St. Joseph, who has made an efficient officer, will be a candidate for a second nomination, and another aspirant for the place is James M. Neasmith, a substantial and popular farmer of Schoolcraft, who has already served two terms in the State Senate. For the Commissionership of Public Instruction the candidates will, from appearances, include D. B. Briggs, the present Superintendent, Henry A. Ford, editor of the *Michigan Teacher*, and Prof. W. H. Payne, Superintendent of the Adrian schools, and a gentleman with a growing reputation as a writer on educational topics. These constitute about all the salient points of what is still a very chaotic situation.

The Republican majority in the last Legislature on joint ballot was but ten, a result largely due to the extraordinary efforts of the License League, which formed an alliance with the Democrats for the election of men pledged to the repeal of the Prohibitory Liquor law. That cause will not be operative this Fall, or if operative at all, only so in a limited sense. The Republicans, therefore, look confidently forward to a good working majority in both branches of the next Legislature. But the reapportionment of the State into Representative districts has yielded quite a number of gains to the Democrats, and no large margin can be safely expected. The contests in the Legislative districts will be closely watched by both parties, under the stimulus of the importance of the United States Senatorship, which is involved in this branch of the coming contest.

THE PENSION BUREAU TRANSFER.

THE MINORITY OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE OPPOSE THE TRANSFER—STRONG REASONS WHY NO CHANGE SHOULD BE MADE—SMALL EXPENSE OF THE PENSION AGENTS—THE TRANSFER WOULD GREATLY INCREASE THE AMOUNT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, March 24.—The minority of the Committee on Pensions have made a report to the House against transferring the Pension Bureau from the Interior to the War Department. It is signed by J. M. Rusk, of Wisconsin, and C. H. Sinickson, of New-Jersey. The other Republican members who would have signed—Purman, of Florida, and Rainey, of South Carolina—are absent. The following is a synopsis of the report:

The tendencies of the War Department are toward a rigid, strict adherence to the literal sense and technicalities of the law, while the pension laws are of a nature requiring the most liberal interpretation, and the methods of construing military law would invariably operate to oppose the humanitarian purposes of the pension system, which involves so many separate interests.

This system of application, as now practiced, is filled with a gracious recognition of invaluable services rendered—not a cold observance of obedience to duty—and is founded in the gratitude of a nation toward its maimed and crippled defenders. The harsh principles of war, the unsympathetic standard of views taken from a purely military stand-point, would largely defeat the beneficial purposes of the pension system. The spirit of the court-martial should not prevail in the Pension Office; its sternness should not menace or intimidate the applicant for pension. A tenacious holding to charges and specifications should not defeat the brave but ignorant or forgetful soldier.

The phrase, "line of duty," is found in nearly every enactment granting pension, and has been the subject of much discussion and of much diversity of opinion as to its meaning. It has been, and still is, the central pivot upon which nearly all claims have turned toward admission or rejection.

The War Department rigidly holds to this construction of the law, that it shall be affirmatively shown that at the time of the injury or contraction of disease resulting in disability, the soldier was in the immediate discharge of his duty, under orders expressed or implied. A strict enforcement of this would work incalculable injustice to the claimant.

The Pension Bureau has risen above the arbitrary construction by military power, and under the benign influence of the laws they administer, have reached the position that nearly all injuries received while in the military service, of which the viciousness, negligence, or extreme carelessness of the soldier were not the active cause, are pensionable. This difference of application is not merely a difference of judgment or of opinion between the respective departments, but is an outgrowth of the different systems prevailing in these departments. During the development of the pension system a code of rating of degree of disability has been perfected not at all consonant with the army standard or army theories. It is a result of the necessities of the case, and is inseparably connected with the present pension regulations.

An army rating of total bears no comparison to a pension rating of the same grade, nor would a person educated in the Army or under army influences readily accept and adopt a system so evidently different from their established views. Therefore, any change in this great feature of pension judicature would result in confusion and in the grossest inequality. The interest and pursuits of our pensioners are purely civil. They are not directly or indirectly connected with the Army. Then upon what principles of good government is it proposed to endanger their rights and privileges by a transfer from civil to military authority?

An erroneous opinion exists in certain quarters to the effect that nearly all the business of the Pension Office is derived from and dependent upon the War Department, while in fact not one-fourth of its correspondence or its business relations are with that department. More than ten years have elapsed since the close of the war, and during that period nineteen-twentieths of those disabled by gun-shot wounds or other outward visible agencies wherein record evidence would show the fact and complete the claim, have been pensioned. The claimants of to-day are of the classes in whom disease and other causes of disability have developed since their discharge from the service, and the only evidence obtained from the War Department is a statement of enlistment, service, discharge, &c.

Questions to be decided by record evidence now are few. Those to be sustained on the parol evidence are many. These latter seldom are of a military character. Physical and mental soundness at enlistment; time when, where, and all the circumstances surrounding the alleged contraction of disease, or receipt of wounds and injuries; the nature of the disease, the degree of disability, habits, dates, marriages, birth of children, physical and pecuniary ability to support dependent relatives are among the things to be established by evidence obtained elsewhere than in the War Department, and these considerations occupy the greater portion of the time of the Pension Office clerks.

Probably one-half of the present work of that office arises from the consideration of claims for increase and in the right of succession. In these, the first adjudication exhausted all record evidence, and no further reference to the War Department is necessary. Nothing would be gained in convenience, or the work in any way facilitated in this class of claims by the proposed change.

In the payment of pensions there are equally strong incentives for retaining the bureau in its present form. About seventy-five thousand pensioners are paid by the agents in person, and nearly all of these are paid upon the first and second days of the quarter. One-third of the entire roll are paid over the counter by the agents, and this number represents the most needy and destitute of the class. Within ten days not far from 180,000 are paid, and ninety-two per cent. are paid during the pay month.

The system of local agents, who give heavy bonds, is a precaution against errors, as he is pecuniarily responsible in every particular touching the rights of the pensioner and in his obligation to the department. Were these payments made directly from the War Department the change could not but be largely detrimental to the interests of the pensioner, especially to those wholly dependent upon this as a means of subsistence. The question of delay will, however, be but one objection. The consolidation of this immense business, the necessary checks upon subdivisions that must be made, the absence of minute personal supervision, the enormous extent of the records and files when brought together, and the paying by mail, involving nearly twice the present labor, will not only retard payment, but enlarge the chances for peculations and decrease the liabilities of detection.

The amount paid to agents the last fiscal year as salaries was $212,740 06; as fees, $214,523; total, $427,263 06. The contingent expenses of the agencies paid by the agents are estimated to aggregate nearly fifty per cent. of the gross receipts. The average gross compensation paid the agent during the last fiscal year was $7,363. Deduct the average expenses, (fifty per cent.,) and the net salary was $3,684 to each agent. The proportion of clerks is about one to each 1,000 names on the rolls, and this aggregates 235,000. To pay 235 clerks at $1,200 per annum would require $282,000, and it may be calculated that a force numerically greater by one-half would be required under the disadvantages that would follow the proposed change, swelling the amount of appropriation to $423,000. These Pension Agents disburse annually about thirty million dollars, and their pay is about three-quarters of one per cent. for the work.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, from information derived from the Paymaster General's office, the force of that department consisted of 1 Paymaster General, 2 Assistant Paymasters, 40 Paymasters from July 1, 1874, to June 30, 1875, and 10 additional Paymasters from April 1, 1875, to June 30, 1875, with clerks sufficient to aggregate 105 persons. These received as salary in the aggregate $184,733; rent and quarters, $38,448; fuel, $15,000; forage, $11,870; total, $250,051. During the year they disbursed $13,494,906 35, at a cost of 1.86 per cent. for disbursing. At the same ratio, if the payment of pensions were confided to that department, the cost of service would be $558,000, or an excess of $130,736 94 over the gross amount paid by the agents. The average pay and allowance of a Paymaster, as shown above, is about $4,123, or $439 in excess of that paid to pension agents.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL TRADE.

The following statistics are furnished by the Pottsville (Penn.) *Miners' Journal* of the 24th inst.:

"The quantity of coal sent from the Schuylkill region for the past week was 11,640 tons, against 20,058 tons for the corresponding week of last year; decrease, 8,418 tons. The quantity sent for the year was 512,084 tons, against 487,981 tons for the same period of last year; increase, 24,103 tons. The quantity sent from all the regions for the week was anthracite, 80,173 tons; bituminous, 59,546 tons; total, 139,719 tons; against 119,804 tons anthracite and 58,275 tons bituminous—total, 178,079 tons—for the corresponding period of last year; decrease of anthracite, 39,631 tons; increase of bituminous, 1,271 tons. The quantity sent from all the regions for the year was—anthracite, 2,287,285 tons; bituminous, 674,482 tons; total, 2,961,767 tons; against 2,338,360 tons anthracite and 478,491 tons bituminous—total, 2,816,851 tons—for the corresponding period of last year; decrease of anthracite, 51,075 tons; increase of bituminous, 195,991 tons."

RETRENCHMENT IN COURT EXPENSES.

In accordance with the decision of the Judges of the Superior Court and the Court of Common Pleas, the staff of clerks and attendants is to be reduced in number beginning on April 1. In the Court of Common Pleas the office of crier is abolished and the incumbent is to be made the chief of the court attendants. Four of the attendants have already been notified that their services can be dispensed with, and one or two more will be notified of a like determination during the coming week. The reduction will leave fifteen court officers. Three of the clerks are to be removed. Two of these are in receipt of a salary of $2,500, the other receiving $2,000. The Chambers, Special Term, and Equity Branch of the court are to be combined, thus relieving the necessity of employing a special Equity Clerk. In the Superior Court, three clerks, one crier, and six court attendants are to be dismissed. By these dismissals a saving of over thirty thousand dollars per annum will be accomplished.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—March 24.

SENATE.

The Chair laid before the Senate the House bill in relation to political contributions.

Mr. Davis, of West Virginia, suggested that the bill be sent to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Howe, of Wisconsin, thought it affected political matters more than anything else, and that there was no law question connected with it that any committee was not competent to wrestle with, and he suggested that it be sent to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. Agreed to.

The Chair laid before the Senate the bill on the Sioux deficiencies, with the notice that the House will not agree to the amendments of the Senate. The Senate voted to insist upon its amendments, and asked for a committee of conference. Messrs. Withers, Allison, and Ogelsby were appointed.

THE POST ROUTE BILL.

The Senate took up for consideration the Post Route bill.

Mr. Hamlin, of Maine, said the committee had paid personal attention to the proposed routes, and had made personal inquiry from different members as to the necessity of all they had proposed. They had stricken out and inserted only such as they had carefully scrutinized, and perhaps upon this statement the Senate would not insist upon having the bill read in full.

Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont, opposed the opening of so many new routes. If this was a time of general prosperity it might be different, but it was now inopportune to incur so much expense for new routes.

Mr. Hamlin thought the hardy pioneers who go out into the frontiers of our settlements ought to be provided with reasonable mail facilities whether it paid or not. If we were coming right down to rigid economy, the Senators and members might possibly serve without any salary, but it would be inconvenient. So it would be inconvenient for those pioneers to get along without any mail privileges.

Mr. Edmunds said if members of Congress served for nothing he could probably get along as well as any of them; but he thought all would agree with him that the present salary of members was none too large when the price of commodities in this city was taken into account, unless a man wished to expatriate himself from his family and leave all there was of home behind him. As to this bill, he found upon looking at it that the hardy pioneer lived in Massachusetts, Kentucky, and Virginia, and perhaps in Vermont—in fact, in nearly every State of the Union; and he did not know as the Government would be bound to furnish him with a morning paper every morning at his breakfast table if he should conclude to go away out into the wilds of the West and set up a shanty to enable him to attend to some fishing scheme for a few months.

Mr. Sargent, of California, thought the departmental stamp system was a useless and expensive one, and showed an apparent but not a real business of the Post Office Department. This was carried on at an expense of about a million and a half dollars annually, and ought to be abolished. Let the departments send their mail matter by a stroke of the pen. It will take no more time than to lick a stamp, and it costs no more to send the mails in this manner than it does with a stamp on them. He believed this economy might be carried a little further, and members of Congress and Senators might be put into communication with their constituents by the franking privilege. He believed it right that members and Senators should be permitted to communicate with their constituents, and to send them such information, printed and otherwise, as they deemed necessary. Our courts were expensive, and they were maintained for the benefit of the people; and we did not stop to ask if they were self-sustaining. We only ask that they be not too expensive. Again, the signal service might be dispensed with if we want to come down to necessary expenses and nothing else. We might give up our system of storm signals along the coast, and save so much expense; but that fleet of vessels which saw the signals last week and at once sought a safe harbor, would probably have been lost in such a case. But we should have saved the expense to the Government. All of these things we considered a direct benefit to the people, and the people could afford and would afford to sustain them. So with our life-saving expenses. We might get along without them and save the expense; but the question is, are they not all real benefits to the people, for which they were willing to bear the expense? The Post Office came within this line of expenses, and the service ought to be maintained, even if it did not prove entirely self-sustaining. Persons wanted to go into remote portions of the country and open them up to the people at large, and the people and the Government derived the benefit. These pioneers were entitled to mail facilities, and the people would pay for it.

Mr. Windom said that besides the million and a half expended for stamps, about $70,000 was voted annually for carrying out a part of that law. He found that in the bill there was no post route asked for in the State of Vermont, and he was afraid the Senator from Vermont [Mr. Edmunds] was in the position of the man who was willing to allow his wife's relations to be drafted into the late war. The Senator finding that no routes were asked for in his own State could afford to sacrifice the routes in other States, and opposed the extension of routes at this time.

The bill was amended as to minor points, and passed.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

The Senate then resumed consideration of Senate bill No. 1, to count the votes of President and Vice President.

Mr. Burnside, of Rhode Island, moved to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed to the third reading, and then introduced the amendment of which he gave notice a few days ago.

Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, introduced the amendment proposed by Mr. Cooper and after some discussion both amendments were lost. The question was then taken upon the passage of the bill, and it was passed as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Allison, Anthony, Boutwell, Burnside, Cameron of Pennsylvania, Cameron of Wisconsin, Christiancy, Dawes, Dorsey, Ferry, Frelinghuysen, Hamilton, Hamlin, Hitchcock, Ingalls, Jones of Nevada, Key, Logan, McMillan, Merrimon, Mitchell, Morrill of Maine, Morton, Oglesby, Paddock, Patterson, Sargent, Sherman, Spencer, Thurman, Windom, Wright—32.

Nays—Messrs. Bayard, Bogy, Caperton, Cockrell, Conkling, Cooper, Davis, Dennis, Eaton, Edmunds, English, Goldthwaite, Howe, Johnston, Jones of Florida, Kelly, McCreery, McDonald, Maxey, Randolph, Ransom, Saulsbury, Stevenson, Wallace, Whyte, Withers—26.

Mr. Thurman said he was at a loss to see what the Senators could see in this bill of a partisan nature, and he moved a reconsideration of the vote whereby the bill was passed, in order to give one more chance to fix some bill to meet the question when two sets of returns were sent in. He did hope that in that chamber where debate was allowed some measure could be perfected to meet the necessity of the case. If not, there was no hopes of getting it done at this Congress.

The motion was entered.

THE CONSULAR APPROPRIATIONS.

On motion of Mr. Sargent the Senate took up the Consular and Diplomatic bill, and made it the order of business, and, upon his motion then, at 4:50 P. M., went into executive session, and at 5 o'clock adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Blount, of Georgia, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill to supply a deficiency of $62,000 for the manufacture of postal cards for the year ending June 30, 1876. Passed.

THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Cox, of New-York, in the chair, on the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill, with the understanding that general debate on the bill would be limited to one hour.

Mr. Hurlbut, of Illinois, replied to the invectives against the Republican Party by the gentlemen from Georgia and North Carolina, [Messrs. Hill and Yeates.] He added that the Democratic Party in this House was on trial here, and he did not believe they would meet the views of the people by cutting down the salaries of Government officials. The American people were not too poor to pay a fair compensation to their public servants.

Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, suggested that in the matter of economy the majority of the House wanted to go, possibly, too far, and the minority, possibly, not far enough. He proposed to see if there was not some ground on which careful and prudent men on both sides could combine in the consideration of this bill. The civil service of this country was on a different basis from that of any other country, monarchial or republican, that he knew of. In no other country did the mass of the subordinates of the Government depend upon the political complexion of the legislative or administrative bodies, and the struggle for civil service reform in this country was to put it on a more permanent footing, making attachment to the Constitution, obedience to the laws, and fitness for the office the leading qualifications, and then, so long as they faithfully performed their duties, to allow them to remain. Proceeding to discuss the reduction of salaries, he declared he would a thousand times rather strike down the compensation of members of Congress to what it was prior to 1860—$3,000—than touch the poor pay of the various employes of the Government, who are only receiving now what they received thirty years ago. He would not touch those old-established salaries. If this bill proposed only to strike at salaries that had been increased in consequence of the increased cost of living, the members on the Republican side of the House would co-operate heartily in it; but they were not willing to strike down all salaries irrespective of their relations to the scale of expenditures or of the responsibilities of the Government. The proposed reduction in the State Department meant not retrenchment but disorganization. The fact was that the Committee on Appropriations in reporting this bill, had struck down the force of the departments without the approval and consent of the departments, and in some instances without consulting the departments.

At the close of Mr. Kasson's speech the committee proceeded to consider the bill in detail. The item for the compensation of Senators, which is the first item in the bill, having been read, which fixes the salary at $4,500, Mr. Baker, of Indiana, moved to reduce it to $3,000. This was rejected.

Mr. Foster, of Ohio, moved to reduce it to $2,700, and intimated that the Democratic majority, if it wanted to be consistent, should vote for the reduction to $2,700.

Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, interrupting—Why did not you propose that amendment in the committee, instead of resisting the reduction of the paltry ten per cent. we have made?

Mr. Foster—I am not to be catechised on the floor.

Mr. Randall, (persistently)—I want to show to the country and the House the inconsistency, the duplicity, of the gentleman from Ohio, in coming in here and offering an amendment to reduce the salaries of members to $2,700, while he resisted in the committee the reduction of $500.

Mr. Foster—I have a good answer to the attack.

Mr. Randall—I have made no attack.

Mr. Foster—You have charged me with duplicity and inconsistency.

Mr. Randall—There is no sincerity in your amendment, and you do not expect it to be adopted.

Mr. Foster—Try it and see.

Mr. Randall—The Committee on Appropriations has fixed the compensation of members where I think the people of the country will be satisfied.

Mr. Foster asserted that he offered the amendment in good faith, as he did everything. There was no demagoguery about him, and the gentleman well knew it. There was no consistency in this bill, unless salaries of members were reduced to $2,700, as that would be a reduction of ten per cent. on the salaries as fixed when those of clerks in the departments were fixed. He regretted exceedingly that the Chairman of the committee [Mr. Randall] had made this assault on him so early in the debate. That gentleman's own consistency could be called in question more than that of any other member of the House. Up to a year ago that gentleman had been an advocate of high salaries, and his marvelous conversion had taken place since that time. He gave him credit for an honest conversion, but he did not want him or any other gentleman to strive to deter him [Mr. Foster] from the honest discharge of his duties by a charge of duplicity.

Mr. Baker, of Indiana, said that he had pledged to his constituents to use his voice and vote in the direction of retrenchment, economy, and reform, and he intended, with all honesty and good faith, to redeem that pledge. The Democratic majority reminded him in this bill of Artemus Ward, who was willing to sacrifice on the altar of his country all his wife's relatives. [Laughter.]

Mr. Chittenden, of New-York, declared himself as earnestly and conscientiously in favor of every possible economy, because no man could tell how the Government was to meet its expenses. He warned members that if they reduced the salaries of Government officials below the point which would sustain them respectably, and not reduce their own salaries to the same point, the country would howl in judgment at their inconsistency. If members came here to make money, then a compensation of $7,500 would not be too much. But if they came to serve their country, then $3,000 was enough to cover their expenses for the time they were required to spend here.

Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, trusted that the House did not propose to present the pitiful spectacle that was presented in the two last Congresses, of wrangling about its own pay. If there was anything in the political history of the country that he would give a good deal to have struck out it was the debates on that subject in the last two Congresses. He would vote against any change in the salary of members. First, because it was a thing which ought not to be stirred up for political purposes; and second, because he thought, on the whole, it was as near right as it could be got.

Mr. Randall explained that the difficulty which the committee had met was that if other salaries were reduced, and not the salaries of members, they would be chargeable with inconsistency. He had great respect for the views of the gentleman from Massachusetts, [Mr. Hoar,] but his argument would really go to show that no salary ought to be reduced. It seemed to him [Mr. Randall] that there was but one safe, firm ground on which to stand, and that was to apply the same measure of reduction to all salaries. The House could not go through the reductions proposed if it did not reduce the salaries of its own members.

Mr. Caswell, of Wisconsin, characterised the bill as a compilation of inconsistency and insincerity.

Mr. Blount, of Georgia, defended the action of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Hill, of Georgia, moved to make the reduction of salaries commence on the 4th of March, 1877, and agreed with Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, that it was indecent for members of Congress to be squabbling over their own pay. His [Mr. Hill's] amendment would obviate that difficulty by making the reduction apply to the next Congress.

The question being on Mr. Foster's amendment, Mr. Foster asked Mr. Randall to allow a vote by yeas and nays in the House.

Mr. Randall said that in this early stage of the bill he was unwilling to depart from the usual rule.

Mr. Foster—There is no rule against that.

Mr. Randall—Well, the usual practice.

Mr. Foster—Will you allow me to offer the amendment in the House?

Mr. Randall—I am not so instructed by the committee. [Laughter on the Republican side.] I will vote for it.

Mr. Townsend, of New-York, had no hesitation in declaring himself opposed to the amendment of the gentleman from Ohio, [Mr. Foster,] as he was opposed to the proposition of the committee. He had come here under a substantial contract between himself and the people that he was to be allowed $5,000 a year for his services, and he was unwilling to allow any set of persons to practice repudiation on him. [Laughter.] He did not believe that the people desired to give over their destinies to professional politicians or to rich men. He wished he was rich too. The present salary was not too much for any man who could not live out of his private fortune, or out of post traderships, or out of railroad grants, and there was not enough of them to go round. [Laughter.] If members were to live at all, and to settle with their boarding-house keepers and washerwomen, they would never reduce their salaries. [Laughter.]

The question was taken on Mr. Foster's amendment to fix the pay at $2,700, and it was rejected, there being but twenty-four votes in the affirmative. The amendment offered by Mr. Hill, of Georgia, was also rejected.

Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, moved to strike out $4,500 and insert $5,000, and spoke in favor of that motion.

Mr. O'Brien, of Maryland, supported Mr. Kelley's motion, and expressed the belief that the reductions in the bill would interfere with the ordinary routine of the Government.

Mr. Singleton, of Mississippi, defended the bill, and insisted that a salary of $4,500 ought to be satisfactory to any member.

Mr. Jenks, of Pennsylvania, insisted on the reduction of salaries.

Mr. Holman, of Indiana, argued that the adoption of Mr. Kelley's amendment would be a virtual abandonment of every proposition of retrenchment. He thought that a salary of $3,600 for members would conform more to the salaries paid by the States than a salary of $5,000, and he would be glad to see it reduced to that figure.

Mr. Douglas, of Virginia, moved to fix the salaries at $3,600, and remarked that so far as the question of rich and poor was concerned, he might say, for the Southern element particularly, "The poor ye have always with you."

Mr. O'Brien, of Maryland, argued that a reduction of salaries was not demanded by any public sentiment, and said that it was a small matter as compared with the gigantic fraud to which the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. Holman] had already pledged his support. He referred to that gentleman as being nominally the Vice Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, but practically the leader of that committee. He [Mr. Holman] was the kite and the rest of the committee were the tail, and on that tail was emblazoned the "shibboleth" economy, while at the same time that gentleman was pledged to vote for a bill that would take a hundred millions out of the Treasury.

Mr. Holman—What bill is that?

Mr. O'Brien—The Bounty bill, which you are pledged to support.

Mr. Holman—Why, certainly I am for that. [Laughter.]

Mr. O'Brien—The gentleman from Indiana proposes a reduction of salaries, while he would take $100,000,000 at one swoop in the way of bounties to soldiers who have been already overpaid.

Mr. Holman defended his position on the subject of the Bounty bill, and eulogized the brave men who had so nobly fought the battles of the late war, and to whose perils and sacrifices the country was indebted for the maintenance of the Union, and he expressed his indignation that such a bill should be characterized as a gigantic fraud.

After a stormy struggle over the question of an adjournment till Monday, and the alternative of a session for debate to-morrow, the former proposition prevailed through the persistency of Mr. Page, of California, and the House, at 6 o'clock, adjourned till Monday.

SENATOR CAMERON'S LETTER.

Following is the letter of Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania, declining the dinner tendered him on his seventy-seventh birth-day:

United States Senate Chamber,
Washington, March 22, 1876.

Gentlemen: I acknowledge the invitation you send me to meet you at a banquet on such a day as may be indicated by myself, and the terms in which that invitation is conveyed, with profound pleasure. You are pleased to refer to my past life in words of approval and compliment, and to express the hope that my health and vigor may continue. I thank you very sincerely. My aim through life has been to do my duty, and to do it as unostentatiously as possible, trusting to time to settle the controversies sure to arise concerning the methods and motives of any man who feels strongly and acts vigorously. In this reliance your letter shows me that I have been fortunate. After passing seventy-seven years in the State that gave me birth, and sixty years of that long lifetime in active private pursuits and public duties, it is beyond expression pleasant to hear the voice of the Representatives of Pennsylvania express their satisfaction and approval. And this is enough. No entertainment that could be given, no sentiment that might be added would be capable of increasing the joy your invitation has conferred. While acting my part in the national councils I have always remembered with affection the great Commonwealth that has so often honored me, and I am now unconscious of any willful neglect of her mighty interests, of any lukewarmness when her welfare has been in question. More than partisanship the good of Pennsylvania has held a place in my heart. As a Democrat I was forced to oppose my party in the interests of protection. As a Republican I have sought to combine the brains and masses of that great organization in a solid force for that wise policy. And I now look back with an approving conscience on my course in both the great political parties of that period covered by my active political life. Therefore it is that your approval of my course as a Pennsylvanian is so gratifying to me. But, gentlemen, a regard for the pleasanter way of doing what is set before me without parade induces me to hesitate in accepting your invitation. On full reflection, I feel forced to decline it; and I trust the reasons which control me in this decision will not only be appreciated by you and the gentlemen you represent, but that they will not be denied a measure of that approval which you have so generously and partially accorded to my past life. If, on the completion of my present Senatorial term, the same desire to approve a finished course shall exist, I will then meet you with pleasure, and free from any restraints, for my work will have been done, and a juster estimate can then be made of how it was done.

I am, gentlemen, with sentiments of gratitude and esteem, your friend,

SIMON CAMERON.

Hon. John W. Wallace, Hon. Sobieski Ross, Hon. Chapman Freeman, Hon. Alan Wood, Committee.

LAW REPORTS.

THE LOSS OF THE HARVEST QUEEN.

THE SUIT AGAINST THE WHITE STAR COMPANY—EVIDENCE TAKEN BEFORE COMMISSIONER GILBERT.

The examination of witnesses on the part of the libellants in the case of the owners of the Black Ball Line against the White Star Steam-ship Company, an action to recover damages for the loss of the ship Harvest Queen, was continued yesterday before United States Commissioner Gilbert, at the office of Messrs. Butler, Stillman & Hubbard, counsel for the libellants, No. 111 Broadway. Charles Harmer, a seaman of the Adriatic, the first witness called, gave a detailed story of the disaster, more fully than has yet been given in evidence. He said he was on watch from 12 P. M. to 4 A. M. on the morning of the collision, and had been on the bridge from 12 P. M. to 2 A. M. When he left the bridge everything was well, the steamer going ahead at the rate of about twelve knots an hour. He went forward under the turtle-back, where seven or eight other seamen were sitting, and sat there for about half an hour "spinning yarns." At this hour he heard two bells strike, the signal that there was a vessel off the starboard bow. He paid no attention to the signal, and a few minutes later went down into the forecastle to light his pipe, without even stopping to look at the lights of the ship. At the time he went below the steamer was still going ahead at full speed. Not more than half a minute after he got below, and when he was bending over the forecastle table to light his pipe, a shock came which threw him back against the stove, and at the same time there was a terrible crushing sound, which, with the shock, awoke all the men in the forecastle, and sent them on deck as they were, half clothed. One man was thrown from his bunk and under the table by the force of the shock. When he came on deck he heard the anchor chains of the ship running out, and so knew that she had immediately come to anchor. He ran aft to the boats on the order being given to man them, and, upon this being countermanded, a moment later, came back and looked over the steamer's side and saw the ship close by, with her head lower than her stern. From there and from the top of the saloon deck, where he went afterward, he watched the ship until she sank. The Adriatic, from the moment of the collision, was backing away, and the steamer was about two miles from the stranger when her lights entirely disappeared. The steamer was then steaming slowly ahead until they reached the spot where the collision occurred when they heard voices coming from the water. One distinct cry was "Help, help," and another, immediately following, was, "Right abeam, right abeam," while a third was indistinctly heard, as though the person was sinking at the time. The voices seemed not more than a ship's length from the steamer, and also on the starboard side, where also the water was troubled into a white foam, as though the ship had sunk there. Then boats were sent out but returned without saving life. The witness also testified as to the injuries to the Adriatic, which have been fully shown, and he bore cross-examination without varying.

Henry Bradshaw, another seaman of the Adriatic, proved a very unwilling witness.

THE THIRD AVENUE BANK CASE.

The testimony in the case against Thompson W. Decker, ex-President of the Third Avenue Savings Bank, was concluded yesterday before Justice Duffy, at the Tombs Police Court. Mr. McDonald, the expert accountant, testified that he had made a very thorough examination of the books of the bank, but had found no false or fraudulent entries of which the defendant was cognizant. He had prepared the affidavit upon which Mr. Decker was arrested, from the information derived by an analysis of the official reports to the Superintendent of the Banking Department at Albany. While these reports clearly demonstrated the insolvent condition of the bank, the causes of that insolvency had been concealed for years by a complicated system of false entries. As they had been certified to as correct by the bank examiners, they were calculated to deceive any Trustee who had not been connected with the bank prior to 1872. As Mr. Decker's connection with the bank did not begin until 1872, the witness did not think he was familiar with the condition of the institution. William C. Weeks, the general book-keeper, testified that during Mr. Decker's administration the latter had not only never received a cent in remuneration for his services, but had voluntarily signed a guarantee bond by which he became liable for the payment of $600 a year toward the liquidation of the interest of the Tarrytown property, and had also signed another bond of $100,000 to strengthen the condition of the institution, by which he became liable for $25,000 of that amount. The witness also testified that during the defendant's Presidency the expenses of the bank had been reduced from those of previous years. Mr. W. H. Hoyt, a real estate broker, testified that the market value of the Tarrytown property on Jan. 1, 1874, was $100,000. Justice Duffy, after commending the defendant's evident desire for a thorough investigation, reserved his decision as to whether it was not his duty to investigate the books of the bank before placing his signature to its fraudulent statement. The decision will be communicated to counsel at an early day.

THE BLEECKER STREET RAILROAD.

The litigation in regard to the Bleecker Street and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company's affairs came up again before Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on various complicated questions. The most important was upon the injunction had against the Directors, &c., restraining them from leasing the road to the Twenty-third Street Railway Company. This was in the recent suit of Mary A. Lester and Jacob H. Cole. Affidavits were read tending to show that this suit was really gotten up by the Receiver. John M. Scribner, who appeared for several of the defendants, asked leave to examine the Receiver and his attorney as to the truth of this statement. Judge Donohue decided to vacate the injunction so far as to allow a hearing of the main motion for leave to lease the road. This motion will be argued on Wednesday next.

A PECULIAR CASE OF ABANDONMENT.

Application for a warrant was made yesterday to Justice Murray, at the Fifty-seventh Street Police Court, by Counselor Levien, for the arrest of a man charged with abandonment. The man had not been married to the woman who made the complaint according to the Ecclesiastical or Civil law. They had met for the first time about seventeen years ago, when they had agreed to live together as husband and wife. The result of the union has been seven children. She exhibited letters in which he called her his wife, and a ring which had been given her by him as a wedding-ring. She also said that she had been introduced to and recognized by his friends as his wife. Judge Murray refused to grant the warrant on the ground that in criminal transactions actual proof of marriage was necessary.

COURT NOTES.

The two applications for the appointment of a Receiver of the estate of the late ex-Judge McCunn came up for argument before Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers. The Judge reserved his decision.

The suit of Blydenburgh against the City for damages resulting from the drawing off of the waters of Lake Mahopac and Kirk Pond was ended yesterday, the jury in Part III. of the Supreme Court giving a verdict of $1,190 for the plaintiff.

Recorder Hackett sentenced James Shaughnessy to two years and six months in the State Prison yesterday, the accused having admitted the theft of clothing and other property valued at $43 from the premises of Patrick Grady, No. 1,041 Second avenue.

Receiver Hurd, of the Third Avenue Savings Bank, was ordered yesterday to show cause why he should not pay over to Louisa Lingard $154, deposited in the bank in June, 1875, as collateral for a check credited to her, the amount not having gone into the general fund.

Joseph Snyder, who was detected in the commission of a burglary in the liquor saloon No. 170 West street on the night of Feb. 10, pleaded guilty yesterday in the Court of General Sessions. Recorder Hackett sentenced the prisoner to two years and six months in the State Prison.

Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, granted a writ of peremptory mandamus against the Board of Revision and Assessments, to compel them to approve the assessment list of the Board of Assessors for the awards of damages caused by the change of the grade of Manhattan street.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Laura Howard and Alice Manuel, of Thompson street, who admitted having stolen $55 in money and a watch and chain from Charles Rothweiler, of No. 44 Maiden lane, were sentenced by Recorder Hackett to two years and six months each in the State Prison.

James Kelly, a confidence operator, was sentenced to five years in the State Prison, by Recorder Hackett, in November last. His counsel, Mr. William F. Kintzing, appealed, and a new trial was ordered at the General Term of the Supreme Court. On being brought up in the Court of General Sessions yesterday the complainant could not be found, and Kelly was discharged.

John T. Ryan sued the City for wages due for services during several months of 1871 as an attendant in the Superior Court. The case was tried before Judge Spier and a jury, in Part II of the Superior Court, yesterday. The City's defense alleged the illegality of the appointment of the plaintiff, and also that the latter performed no services. A verdict for $358 66 was given for the plaintiff.

Julius Steglich, the Custom-house broker of William street, arrested on Thursday on a charge of defrauding the Government by passing goods through the Custom-house at an undervaluation, furnished bail yesterday to the amount of $5,000.

with Theodore Goetze, of No. 110 Second street, George Graf, No. 29 Norfolk street, and Philip Maner, of No. 138 East Thirty-first street, as sureties.

John Dreyer, a seaman on board the German brig Hansa, was arrested yesterday upon application of the Acting German Consul General, for alleged insubordination on the recent voyage to this City, and was committed by United States Commissioner Shields for examination. If the alleged facts are proved, Dreyer will be kept in confinement until the ship returns to Germany, and taken there for trial.

Ten of the seventy striking Crispins, indicted for conspiracy to hinder non-society workmen from working at the establishment of Hannan & Reddish, No. 35 Warren street, will be tried on Tuesday next, before Recorder Hackett, in the Court of General Sessions. Assistant District Attorney Horace Russell will conduct the prosecution, and the Crispins will be defended by ex-Judge Cardozo and Col. Charles S. Spencer.

Three colored waiters, named Henry and Alexander Styles, (brothers,) and William, alias Alexander, Anderson, were called up by Assistant District Attorney Russell in the Court of General Sessions yesterday to plead to four indictments for stealing blankets and bedding, the property of the New-Jersey Steam-boat Company. The prisoners pleaded guilty and were each sentenced by Recorder Hackett to one year in the Penitentiary.

James Conroy, a teamster, living at No. 245 East One Hundred and Fourteenth street, broke into the premises of Thomas O'Neill, No. 525 West Twenty-seventh street, on Christmas night, and on being ejected because of his conduct, cut O'Neill in the back with a razor. On being arraigned in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, O'Neill pleaded guilty to assault and battery and was sentenced by Recorder Hackett to one year in the Penitentiary.

The matter of the Hebrew burial society known as the Chebra Chesed Va Emet was argued in the Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday. It appears that, by one of the by-laws of the society, no one can be elected an officer unless he belongs to the Hebrew Congregation Shearith Israel. One Isaac Hendricks was elected Secretary of the burial society after leaving the congregation, and it was attempted by mandamus to provide a new election. Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, dismissed the application, holding that the proceeding was not the proper one. An appeal is now taken from that decision.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

On motion of Mr. Assistant Attorney General Smith, William G. Choate, Esq., of New-York City, was admitted to practice as an attorney and counsellor of this court.

No. 186.—*Robert A. Phillips, plaintiff in error, vs. Charles W. Payne.*—The argument of this cause was commenced by Mr. W. Willoughby, of counsel for plaintiff in error, and continued by Mr. R. T. Daniel for the defendant in error. Further argument was postponed until Monday.

No. 187.—*The Steam-ship Hammonia, Appellants, vs. William Ives and John Waters.*—Passed.

No. 188.—*John P. Verree and William A. Mitchell, Plaintiffs in error, vs. J. Wilcox Brown, et. al.*—Continued.

No. 189.—*Joseph Hobson and José M. Hurtado, Plaintiffs in error, vs. Daniel W. Lord.*—The argument of this cause was commenced by Mr. William G. Choate, of counsel for the plaintiffs in error.

Adjourned until Monday.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, March 24.—In the Court of Appeals, Friday, March 24, the following cases were argued: No. 40—Massoth vs. The Delaware, &c., Canal Company; argument resumed and concluded. No. 35—Nancy Cardell, Administratrix, &c., respondent, vs. The New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, appellant; argued by S. Hand, of counsel for appellant, and by J. H. Clute for respondent. No. 49—The People ex rel. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company, appellant, vs. The Commissioners of Taxes, &c., of New-York, respondents; argued by Coles Norris for appellants, and by James C. Carter for respondents. No. 23—Ami De Witt Mitchell, Administrator, &c., appellant, vs. The New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, respondent; argued by A. J. Parker for appellant, and by Esek Cowen for respondent; case still on. Proclamation made and the court adjourned.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

In the Matter of Lingara vs. The Receiver of the Third Avenue Savings Bank.—Must be referred.

Granted.—Juillard, &c., vs. Whillock, &c.; Dieffenbach vs. Hetsee; In the Matter of Atwood; Mason vs. Wiener; In the Matter of Henriques; In the Matter of Dunham; Mutual Life Insurance Company; Champlin vs. Fox.

The President of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company vs. Wortendyke.—Motion denied. Opinion.

Motions Granted.—Union Manufacturing Company vs. Byington; Teehan vs. Green; In the Matter of Crosby, Receiver; Bailey vs. Howland; McLean vs. Heald; Bruckbauer vs. Kilian.

Lowenstein vs. McEckrow.—Motion denied. The facts set out by plaintiff are denied expressly, and the injunction for that reason must be denied.

Lamb vs. Shelly.—Motion denied. Memorandum.

Veiller vs. Gilman.—Denied. It seems to me this case is fairly and properly presented, and it is not one where the court will compel the security asked for.

Sturges vs. Drew.—Allowance, $750, granted.

Motions Denied.—Dilleber vs. Home Life Insurance Company; Hoff vs. Pentz.

Corbett vs. Trowbridge.—Order granted.

Dillingham vs. Moore.—Motion granted unless defendant pay $10 and put cause on trial calendar.

Embil vs. Ramrez.—The Sheriff is entitled to bondage on the attachment.

George vs. Marks.—Motion granted. Memorandum.

Taylor vs. Mabie.—Granted. Memorandum.

Moore vs. Talcott.—I wish to see counsel.

Livingston vs. White.—Granted. Memorandum.

Reuter vs. Reuter.—Order granted.

In the Matter of Scanlon.—I wish to see parties.

Manning vs. Davis.—Amended case called and adopted.

Bergen vs. Raymond et al.—Motion granted. Memorandum.

By Judge Lawrence.

In the Matter of Field, &c.—Since my last memorandum the parties having consented to the appointment of Mr. James, upon filing that consent, and upon presentation of an order reciting that such consent has been filed, I will appoint him as the committee. Bond should be in double the value of the personal estate and of the yearly value of the real estate.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Durgan vs. McCormick.—Findings settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Curtis.

Schwartz vs. O'Conner et al.—Order confirming Referee's report.

Orders on Remittiturs.—Levy et al. vs. Bungess; Briggs et al. vs. Partridge et al.; The Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company vs. Barnes.

Motion for Extra Allowances Granted.—The New-York and Boston Coal and Mining Company vs. Parker et al.

Orders Granted.—Claflin et al. vs. Myer; Dike et al. vs. Snyder et al.; Betts vs. The New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company; Long, Assignee, &c., vs. Dickens, &c.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Van Buren vs. Coit.—Motion granted.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge McAdam.

Blake vs. Frost—The commitment fails to show jurisdiction.

Meeks vs. Bucker.—Default opened.

Olena vs. McDonough.—Judgment for defendant on demurrer; the court has no jurisdiction.

Bayman vs. Lesser.—The stay will be reinstated and sureties allowed to justify on payment of $15 costs within three days.

Aubel vs. Heineman.—Substitution ordered.

Collins vs. Anthony.—Case settled.

Pabst vs. Corbit.—Motion to overrule demurrer granted.

Hupfel vs. Kelly.—Motion granted unless terms are complied with.

Hallander vs. Weidner.—Defendant will be discharged on making an assignment of his property to Henry Wehle, in trust for the benefit of the plaintiff's attorney, &c.

Stannard vs. Petri.—Motion denied.

Miller vs. Cahill.—C. L. Giles, Esq., appointed Receiver.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Held by Blatchford, J.

Nos. Argument Calendar.
4364—In the matter of Lawler.
5102—In the matter of Lathrop.
Involuntary Cases.
5302—Macdonald et al. vs. Ashen.
5319—Kings et al. vs. Ettinger.
5320—Muldaner vs. Julian.
5343—Cheever et al. vs. The Tauset S. F. Co.
5344—Anson vs. Krauskopp.
5345—Ammidon versus Schwart et al.
5358—Handy vs. Simington.
5366—N. Y. Match Co. vs. Farjen.
5367—King et al. vs. Graham et al.
5371—Kiefer et al. vs. Rosenheim et al.
5376—McLean et al. vs. Weil.
5384—Heineman et al. vs. Rosenthal.
5388—Dickerson et al. vs. Dinsmore.
5390—Zabriskie vs. Turner et al.
5403—Harding et al. vs. Schenck et al.
5404—Knight et al. vs. Taylor et al.
5424—Collins vs. Burr.
5429—Hurlburt et al. vs. Philipps et al.

Nos.
5443—Jacoby et al. vs. Beckel.
5450—Dunn vs. Thorp et al.
5451—Read vs. Byrne.
5452—Beecher vs. Fox.
5453—Shetar et al. vs. Johnson.
5455—Schultz et al. vs. Popper.
5456—Smith vs. Sackett et al.
Motion Calendar.
5250—In the matter of Tulle et al.
5261—In the matter of Vyse, &c.
——Odell et al. vs. Flood, &c.
5157—In the matter of Wilson.
5444—Johnson et al. vs. Avery.
4992—In the matter of Clews et al.
5020—In the matter of Johnson et al.
2912—In the matter, &c., of Barnes.
——United States vs. Dodworth.
5043—In the matter of Lessburger.
——In the matter of Unkart et al.
5267—Matter of Taxon et al.
——In the matter of Freith et al.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Larremore, J.

Case on—No. 106—Neilson vs. Tracey. No day calendar.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MARCH 24.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$1,000	St. Paul C.S.F.	88½
25,000	B., H. & E. 1st.	24
28	Fourth N. B'k.b3.	89½
100	Union Pacific	62¾
30	do	63
400	do	62½
200	Western Union	68⅜
100	do.c.	68¼
200	do	68¼
100	do.b3.	68⅜
200	do.s3.	68⅜
200	Mich. Cen.s3.	63½
100	North-western	43
600	Pacific Mail	20¼
500	do	20⅜
200	do.b3.	20½
500	do	20⅜
1400	do	20½
500	do	20⅜
500	do	20¼
200	N. J. Central	107⅛
1200	Erie Railway	20
100	do.c.	20
2800	do.b3.	20⅛
1500	do	20¼
900	do.s3.	20⅛
100	Tol. & Wab.b3.	4
121	do	3¾
50	C., C., C. & Ind.	60
100	Ohio & Miss.s3.	20⅞
1100	Lake Shore	63⅛
3000	do.s3.	63
1000	do	63⅛
500	do.b3.	63¼
1200	do.s3.	63⅛
500	do	63¼
100	do.c.	63¼
700	do.b3.	63¼
1500	do	63⅛
100	do.s10.	63
1000	do.s3.	63
1900	do	63
100	St. Paul Pref.	70
100	do	71½
100	do	71¾
100	do	71½
200	do	71⅜
400	do	71¼
100	do	70¾
300	do	70⅝
300	do	70¾
200	do	70⅞
100	St. Paul	43⅝
400	do	43½
400	do	43⅝
500	do	43⅞
200	do	43¾
200	do	43½
200	do	43⅜
400	do	43¼

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$35,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	121¾
70,000	do	121⅞
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N.	119⅛
10,000	U. S. 5-20 R. '65, N.12.	119⅛
12,000	U. S. 5s, '81, C.	118½
$1,000	U. S. 5-20 C.. '67.b.c.	121⅜
3,000	do.sm'l.	121¼
5,000	U.S. 5s, '81, R.	118½
50,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 Coupon.b.c.	118¾
15,000	U.S.6s,Cur.b.c.	126¾

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$3,000	Mo. 6s, L. Bs.	104¼
1,000	do	104½
9,000	Va.6s,C.x.m.C.	69½
5,000	District of Col. 3.65s.b. c.	70
10,000	Tenn.6s,o.b.c.	43
10,000	B., H. & E. 1st.	24¼
5,000	do	24⅛
15,000	do	24¼
2,000	Ch.,R.I.&P.7s.	109⅞
4,000	C. & N. W. C.	104
1,000	C. & N.W.1st.	108½
5,000	do	104
1,000	M. & St. P. 1st, LaCrosse Div.	102½
47,000	M.&St.P.C.S.F.	88
49,000	do	88⅛
30,000	do.b60.	88⅛
5,000	N. W. C. C. G.	93¾
4,000	N. J. C. Conv.	110¼
2,000	H.& St. J.8s,C.	79¾
1,000	Mich. Cen. 7s.	106¾
1,000	N.Y.C. 6s,'83.	106
4,000	Har. 1st,7s C.	121
1,000	U. Pac. 1st.	104¾
14,000	R.W.&O.C.1st.	97½
8,000	C. P. Gold bds.	107⅝
10,000	Cen. P.1st,San Joaq. Branch.	97
1,000	do	97⅛
15,000	P. R. of Mo.2d.	80
2,000	A.&T.H. 2d Pf.	92
1,000	P.F.W.&C.1st.	117¼
3,000	P.F.W.&C.2d.	110
7,000	L. S. C. C. 1st.	107⅛
4,000	Ohio&Miss.2d.	79¾
16	Amer. Ex. Bk.	114⅝
10	Ger. Amer. Bank.	78
45	Penn. Coal.b. c.	270
125	Ill. Cen.b. c.	101¾
300	West.Un. Tel.b. c.	68¼
400	do	68⅛
100	do.c.	68⅛
100	do	68¼
48	do	68⅝
300	do	68⅜
500	do	68¼
50	do	68⅜
600	Pac. Mail.b. c.b3.	20¼
100	do.s3.	20⅛
100	do.b3.	20¼
300	do	20½
300	do	20⅝
100	do	20½
100	do	20⅜
40	Clev.& P.G'd.b. c.	97
100	Ohio & Miss.b. c.	20⅞
100	U. S. Express.c.	72
50	do.b. c.	72
10	Un. Pac.b. c.	62¾
900	L. S. & M. So.b. c.	63
100	do.c.	63
100	do.b4.	63
200	do	63⅛
200	do.s3.	63⅛
600	do	63
800	do	63⅛
100	do.s5.	63⅛
800	do	63¼
100	Mich. Cen.b. c.s3.	63½
300	do	63¾
100	C. & N. W.b. c.	42⅞
200	do	43
100	C. & N.W. Pf.b. c.	64⅜
115	C. R. of N. J.	107
17	do	106¾
100	S.L.K.C.&N.b.c.s3.	7
300	do	7
200	Erie Railway.b.c.	20⅛
900	do.s3.	20
900	do	20
500	do.s3.	19⅞
200	do.c.	19⅞
100	do.s10.	19¾
2000	do	19⅞
200	do.b30.	20
500	do.b30.	19⅞
1000	do.b3.	20
200	do	20
920	do	20⅛
2300	do	19⅞
1000	do	20
100	do.b30.	20⅛
400	do.s3.	20
300	C., C. & I.b. c.	59
500	C., M. & St. P.b.c.	43¼
100	do	43⅜
400	do	43½
300	C.M.&S.P.P.b.c.xd.	70⅝
200	do	70½
100	do.s3.	70⅝
100	do	70⅞
100	do.b3.	71⅛
200	do	71¼
100	do	70⅞
100	do	71⅛
50	do	71
100	Chi. & R. I.b. c.	110¾
100	Chicago & Alton.	104½
50	Del., L. & W.	119⅛
100	Han. & St. Jo.	18¼
300	P. R. of Mo.b. c.	14¾
100	At. & Pac. Pf.b. c.	4¼

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$15,000	Dis. of Col. 3.65s.	70
2,000	Tenn. 6s, N. S.	41¼
500	Ft. Wayne 1st.	117
2,000	S. Pac.Bds.Mo.	69½
2,000	C.,Bur.& Q.7s.	110½
2,000	Un. Pac. 1st.	104¾
7,000	Gal.H.&H.1st.	82¼
20	Park Bank	120
300	Consol. Coal	42
200	West. Un.b3.	68⅜
200	do	68⅜
500	do	68⅛
200	Pacific Mail	20½
200	do	20⅜
500	do	20½
200	do	20⅜
200	Mich. Central	63¾
100	do	63⅝
900	Erie Railway.b3.	20⅛
1700	do	20⅛
400	do	20
200	North-west.s3.	43⅛
500	Lake Shore	63¼
1600	do	63⅜
300	do.s3.	63¼
1900	do	63¼
300	St. Paul.b3.	43½
300	do	43½
200	St. Paul Pref.	71¼
100	do	71⅜
500	do	71½
100	Ohio & Miss.	20⅞
300	do	21
100	Han. & St. J.s3.	18¼
100	St. Louis & I. M.	24
100	Pac. R. of Mo.c.	14¾

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$10,000	U.S.6s,R.'81.	121¾
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., 65, new.	119⅛
13,500	U.S.5-20C.'67.	121¼
4,500	U. S. 5-20 C., b. c.	121½
$10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '68.	123⅛
10,000	U. S. 5s,C.,'81.	118⅝
13,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.b. c.	118⅞

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$3,000	B., H. & E. 1st.	24½
1,000	B.H.& E.G.b.c.	25⅜
4,000	C. & R. I.& Pac. 7s.b. c.	109⅞
8,000	M.&S.P.7 3-10 Con.	98
55,000	M. & S.P.C.S.F.	88
8,000	do	88⅛
1,000	do	88¼
1,000	N. W. C.C.G.B.	93⅝
1,000	N.Y.C.6s.'83.	106
7,000	Cen. Pac. G.B.	107¼
2,000	Mor. & E. Con.	108⅞
10,000	do	109
17,000	Pac. of Mo.1st.	92½
1,000	P.,F.W.&C.1st.	117¼
5,000	W. Pac. bds.	100½
6,000	R.,W.&O.C.1st.	97½
1,000	O. & M. C.S.F.	100
8,000	O. & M. Con.B.	99½
5,000	C.P.1st,S.J.B.,	97¼
1,000	St.L.&I.M.1st.	102
1,000	Chi. & Alt.1st.	116½
300	West. Union.b. c.	68⅛
1900	do.s3.	68
2000	do	68
600	do	68⅛
100	do.s7.	68
800	do.s10.	68
600	do	68⅛
75	do	68¼
200	do.s3.	68
500	do.b3.	68⅛
200	do.s10.	68
200	do	68⅛
100	do.b3.	68¼
600	do	68¼
200	Con. Coal of Md.	42
70	D. & H. Canal Co.	120
400	U. M. Co.of T.b.c.	1⅜
45	U. S. Express.b.c.	72
100	Pac. Mail.b. c.	20⅜
1100	do	20¼
100	do.b3.	20⅜
500	L. S. & M. S.b. c.	63¼
300	do	63⅛
1300	do	63¼
600	do	63⅜
600	do	63½
400	Erie R'y.b.c.b3.	20⅛
500	do.s5.	20
200	do	20⅛
600	do.b3.	20¼
400	do	20¼
100	do.s3.	20¼
300	do.b3.	20⅜
100	do	20⅜
1800	do	20½
1000	do	20⅜
1400	do	20¾
100	do	20⅝
400	Mch. Cent.b. c.	63⅜
100	C. & N. W.b.c.	43
10	Cen. of N. J.	107
100	Chic. & R. I.b.c.	110½
100	C., M. & St. P.b.c.	43¼
700	do	43⅛
100	do.s60.	42¾
300	do	43¼
100	C.,M.& S.P. Pf.b.c.	71⅜
100	do	70¾
200	do	71¼
100	Tol.,W. & W.b.c.	3¾
100	D., L. & W.b.c.	119¼
50	Chi. & Alton Pf.	110¼
100	Ohio & M.Pf.b. c.	42
100	H. & St. J.b.c.s3.	18
100	H. & St. Jo.Pf.b.c.	28¼
100	St.L.,K.C.&N.b.c.	7
300	St. L., K. C. & N. Pf.b. c.	32½
100	Pac. of Mo.b. c.	14½
100	do	14¼
300	do	13
50	do	13⅜
300	do	12⅞
100	St.L.,I.M.&So.b.c.	24
100	Reno R. Es.2d,Pf.	105½

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$15,000	S.C.6s,n.J&J.	4¾
1,000	W.Un.C.1900.	100⅜
1,000	C.,C. & I.C.1st.	53½
10,000	M.&St.P.C.S.F.	88⅛
1,000	N. W. C.C.G.B.	94
4,000	Un. Pac. S. Fd.	91¼
400	Western Union.	68⅜
100	do.b3.	68½
5	Am. Express	68
600	Pacific Mail	20½
50	do	20⅜
200	do.b3.	20⅝
600	do	20⅝
600	Mich. Cent.	63⅜
100	do.s3.	63½
500	do	63½
300	do	63⅝
47	Chicago & Alton.	104½
500	Ohio & Miss.	21
100	do	21⅛
300	do	21
100	Pacific R. of Mo.	12½
200	do	12¾
200	do	12⅞
300	do	13
200	North-western	43
200	do	42⅞
800	Erie Railway	20⅝
2600	do	20¾
100	do.b60.	20¾
300	do.b3.	20⅞
25	do	21
600	do	20¾
100	do.b30.	20¾
100	do.s3.	20⅝
300	do.b3.	20¾
300	do	20¾
100	do.b3.	20⅞
1500	do	20⅞
3600	do	21
1200	do.b3.	21⅛
1000	do	21⅛
300	do.s3.	21
700	do	21⅛
100	Lake Shore	63⅜
1500	do	63½
100	do.b3.	63½
300	do.s3.	63⅜
100	St. Paul	43⅜
100	do.b3.	43½
300	do	43⅜
400	do	43½
100	St. Paul Pref.	71¼

FRIDAY, March 24—P. M.

General dullness continues in command at the Stock Exchange. The transactions aggregated only 112,685 shares, more than half of which were in Erie and Lake Shore. The day witnessed a new development in the Erie game of "see-saw." The bears yesterday had everything their own way, owing to the reported hitch in the negotiations about the laying of the third rail, but to-day, on the contrary, the bulls had an inning and advanced the price on the point that the special committee of the Erie Board and the committee representing the English bondholders had agreed to recommend the funding of the coupons of the first and second consolidated bonds. The early sales of the stock were at 20@20½@19⅞, but in the afternoon an advance to 21@21⅛ took place. Lake Shore at the opening declined to 63, but afterward rose to 63½, closing at 63⅜. The St. Paul shares though irregular were higher, especially the preferred, which closed at 71¼, against 69¾ yesterday. The common ranged between 43⅛ and 43⅞, closing at 43½. The North-western shares, Michigan Central, and Ohio Mississippi were quiet and steady. Western Union during the greater portion of the day was weak and neglected; but toward the close made a fractional advance from the lowest point. Pacific Mail, which for a considerable time past has been an invalid, was to-day pronounced by the speculative physicians to be in a very critical state indeed. It was averred that Postmaster General Jewell would not pay the money due on the China subsidy on the ground that the company had sold the Shanghai line to the Japanese Government, and thereby failed to carry the mails on the entire route in American bottoms. In addition to this, the announcement was made that the counsel for the Panama Railroad Company had peremptorily demanded an immediate settlement of the balances due by the Pacific Mail Company, and had also protested against the proposed issue of bonds. Missouri Pacific broke suddenly from 14¾ to 12½ on rumors that the negotiations for an amicable settlement between the bondholders and stockholders had ended in smoke. At the close there was a recovery to 13. C., C., C. and I. declined to 59. Investment shares were generally steady.

The money market worked steady to-day, borrowers on call having supplied their requirements at 3½@5 ₽ cent. on ordinary Stock Exchange collaterals, the ruling rate to the Government bond dealers having been 3 ₽ cent. The amount of National Bank notes received at Washington for redemption to-day was $600,000.

The foreign advices reported scarcely any change in the London market for Consols and United States Bonds, but there was an improved feeling and some recovery in home railways and a panic in Egyptian securities. The Bank of England continues to gain in bullion, the increase to-day being £46,000. Three months' discounts are quoted at 3¼ ₽ cent. in the open market, and money at the Stock Exchange, on Government securities, at 3 ₽ cent. Consols were ⅛ ₽ cent. lower, being quoted at 94¼@94⅜ for money, and at 94⅜ for the account. Old 1865s closed at 105⅜@105½, 1867s at 108, and 10-40s and New 5s at 106. Erie was weak and declined from 18½ to 17¾. The sterling exchange market was quiet with actual business at $4 86½@$4 86¾ for 60 days' bills, and at $4 89½@$4 89¾ for demand. The nominal rates remain $4 87 and $4 90. The gold speculation was devoid of animation, and all the business of the day was at 114¼. On gold loans the rates ranged from 2½ to 1 ₽ cent. interest for carrying. The specie engagements for Europe to-morrow are reported at $400,000 gold coin. The steam-ship Vera Cruz, which sailed for Havana yesterday took $100,000 American gold coin and a small amount of silver coin.

Government bonds were firm, and prices advanced ⅛@¼ ₽ cent. under an increased demand. The transactions were larger than on yesterday. Railroad mortgages were firm, and the market had an improving tendency. The leading issues were taken at full prices. The feature of the market, however, was Milwaukee and St. Paul Consolidated Sinking Funds, which sold in round amounts at 88@88½, the transactions for the day footing up about $200,000. Over $1,000,000 of these bonds were issued to-day in payment of the dividend recently declared to the holders of preferred stock of the St. Paul company. The North-western and Pacific issues were firm, and Harlem coupon firsts rose to 121. Boston, Hartford and Erie firsts were more active and advanced ½ ₽ cent. Bank shares were steady on small transactions.

The imports of dry goods at this port for the week ending to-day were $2,027,327, and the amount marketed $2,401,148. The total imports of dry goods at the port since Jan. 1 were $28,349,887, and the total amount marketed $28,192,348.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, }
NEW-YORK, March 24, 1876. }

Gold receipts	$505,752 91
Gold payments	185,349 25
Gold balance	46,467,902 90
Currency receipts	375,920 00
Currency payments	289,143 45
Currency balance	35,805,412 01
Customs	481,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—MARCH 24.

	Tuesday.	Friday.
American Gold	114⅛	114¼
United States 5s, 1881 coup	118⅜	118½
United States 5-20s, 1867 coup	121⅜	121½
Bills on London	$4 86½@$4 86¾	$4 86½@$4 86¾
New-York Central	113¼	113¼
Rock Island	110½	110½
Pacific Mail	21	20⅝
Milwaukee & St. Paul	43⅛	43½
*Milwaukee & St. Paul Preferred	69¾	71½
Lake Shore	63⅜	63⅜
Chicago & North-western	42¾	43
Chicago & North-western Pref.	64	64⅜
Western Union	68⅜	68½
Union Pacific	62½	63
Toledo & Wabash	4	4
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	119⅜	119¼
New-Jersey Central	107⅛	106¾
Panama	134	134
Erie	20⅛	21⅛
Ohio & Mississippi	20½	21
C., C. & I. C.	4¾	4¾
Harlem	140	140
Hannibal & St. Joseph	18½	18
Hannibal & St. Joseph Preferred	28½	28
Michigan Central	63½	63⅝
Illinois Central	102½	102
Missouri Pacific	14⅞	13

*Ex dividend.

The extreme range of prices in stocks to-day and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
Erie	21⅛	19⅞	42,600
Lake Shore	63½	63	26,500
Wabash	4	3¾	300
North-western	43⅛	42⅞	900
North-western Preferred	64⅜	64⅜	100
Rock Island	110½	110½	200
Milwaukee and St. Paul	43⅞	43⅛	5,500
Mil. and St. Paul Preferred.	71¾	70	4,350
Chicago and Alton	104½	104½	100
Del., Lack. and Western	119¼	119¼	150
New-Jersey Central	107⅛	106¾	515
Michigan Central	63¾	63⅜	2,800
Illinois Central	101¾	101¾	125
Union Pacific	63	62¾	530
C., C., C. and I.	59	59	350
Hannibal and St. Joseph	18¼	18	300
Hannibal & St. Joseph Pref.	28¼	28	100
Ohio and Mississippi	21⅛	20⅞	1,500
Missouri Pacific	14¾	12½	2,050
Atlantic and Pacific Pref.	4¼	4¼	100
Western Union	68½	68⅛	12,675
Pacific Mail	20⅝	20¼	9,050
Union Mining	1⅜	1⅜	400
Iron Mountain	24	24	200
Consolidation Coal	42	42	500
United States Express	72	72	100
St. Louis, K. C. and N.	7	7	500
St. Louis, K. C. and N. Pref.	32½	32½	300
Total sales			112,685

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States Currency, 6s	126⅞	127
United States 6s, 1881, registered	121⅝	121¾
United States 6s, 1881, coupons	122¾	122⅞
United States 5-20s, 1865, registered	118½	118¾
United States 5-20s, 1865, coupons	118¾	118⅝
United States 5-20s, 1865, new regist'd.	119⅛	119¼
United States 5-20s, 1875, coupons	119	119⅛
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	121½	121⅝
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupons	121⅜	121⅝
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	123	123½
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupons	123	123½
United States 10-40s, registered	117¾	118
United States 10-40s, coupons	118⅝	119
United States 5s, 1881, registered	118	118¼
United States 5s, 1881, coupons	118½	118¾

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $69,000 for interest and $41,000 for called bonds.

The following table shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank to-day:

Gold cleared	$18,734,000
Gold balances	997,975
Currency balances	1,141,643

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Currency exchanges	$55,111,630
Currency balances	2,345,983
Gold exchanges	3,505,346
Gold balances	602,009

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, 1883	33
Alabama 5s, 1886	33
Alabama 8s, 1886	33
Alabama 8s, 1888	33
Ark. 6s, Funded	40
A. 7s. L.R.&Ft.S.iss.	15
Ark. 7s, M. & L. R.	15
A.7s,L.R.,P.B.&N.O.	15
Ark.7, Miss.,O.&R.R.	15
Georgia 6s	95
Ga. 7s, new bonds	104¾
Ga. 7s, indorsed	102¾
Ga. 7s, Gold Bonds	106¾
Indiana 5s	102½
Ill. 6s, coup., 1877	102½
Ill. 6s, coup., 1879	102½
Ill. 6s, War Loan	102⅝
Kentucky 6s	102⅞
Louisiana 6s	45
La. 6s, new bonds	45
La. 6s, N. Float. D't.	45
La. 6s, Penitentiary.	45
La. 6s, Levee Bonds.	45
La. 8s, Levee Bonds.	45
La. 8s, L.Bds of 1875.	45
Louisiana 8s of 1910.	10
Mich. 6s, 1878-9	102½
Michigan 6s, 1883	105
Michigan 7s, 1890	110
Mo. 6s, due in 1876	101¾
Mo. 6s, due in 1878	102
Fund.Bds.due 1894-5.	103⅝
L.B.,due '81 to'91 inc.	104¼
As. or Un'ty,due '92.	103½
Han.&St.Jo.,due '76.	102
Han.&St.Jo.,due '86.	103
Han.&St.Jo.,due '87.	103
New-York reg.B.Ln.	104⅝
New-York coup.B.L.	104⅝
N. Y. 6s G. L'n 1891.	120
N. Y. 6s G. L'n 1892.	120
N. Y. 6s G. L'n 1893.	120
N. C. 6s, old, J. & J.	17¼
N. C. 6s, Apr. & O.	17
N. C. N. C. R. R. J.&J.	57½
N. C. N. C. R.Ap.&O.	57½
N.C.N.C.R.c.o.J.&J.	45
N.C.N.C.R.c.o.A&O.	45
N. C. Fund. Act 1866.	9½
N. C. Fund. Act 1868.	9
N. C. new bds.J. &J.	9
N.C.new bds. A. &O.	8½
N.C. Sp. Tax, class 2.	2⅞
N.C. Sp. Tax, class 3.	2½
Ohio 6s, 1881	105
Ohio 6s, 1886	110¼
Rhode Island 6s	109
South Carolina 6s	36½
S. C. 6s, J. & J	36½
S. C. 6s, Ap. & O.	36¼
S. C.6s, F'd.Act1866.	36
S.C.6s,L.C.1889J.&J.	36
S.C.6s,L.C.1889A&O.	36½
S. C. 7s of 1888	37½
Tennessee 6s, old	43
Tenn. 6s, new bds	40⅝
Tenn. 6s, new series.	41
Virginia 6s, old	35
Va. 6s, new bds.1866.	35
Va. 6s, new bds. 1867.	35
Va. 6s, consol bds.	76½
Va. 6s, ex-mat.coup.	69½
Va. 6s, con. 2d ser.	42
Va. 6s, deferred bds.	8⅞
Dist.ofCol. 3.65s 1924.	70⅛

And the following for City Bank Shares:

America	150
American Ex	114
Butchers' & Drov's'.	136
Central National	100
City	300
Commerce	115
Corn Exchange	130
First National	200
Fourth National	89
Fulton	150
German American	77
Import's' & Trad's.	190
Manhattan	147
Market	112
Merchants'	117
Nassau	103¼
New-York	126
North America	95
Park	120
Phenix	94
Republic	78
State of New-York	20

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—MARCH 24.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	104¼	....
City 6s, New	108½	108⅝
United Companies of New-Jersey	137½	*138
Pennsylvania Railroad	56⅜	56½
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad.	50¼	50⅜
Lehigh Valley Railroad	61¾	*61⅞
Catawissa Railroad Preferred	....	45
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	20⅝	20¾
Northern Central Railroad	....	38
Lehigh Navigation	50	50⅛
Lehigh Navigation Gold Loan	....	106

*Ex dividend.

The coupons of the Keokuk and Des Moines Railroad Company, due April 1, will be paid on and after that date at the Phenix National Bank, No. 45 Wall street.

The earnings of the Canada and Southern for the second week in March were:

1876	$44,212
1875	27,382
Increase	$16,829

The earnings of the St. Paul Railroad for the third week in March were as follows:

1876	$105,000
1875	103,200
Increase	$1,800

The earnings of the Union Pacific Railroad for twenty-two days in March this year show an increase of $30,000 over the corresponding period of last year, and since Jan. 1 to March 22, inclusive, an increase of $241,000 over last year.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ WE WOULD CALL the ATTENTION of INVESTORS to the FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS of the SYRACUSE, GENEVA and CORNING RAILWAY COMPANY. These bonds are a first mortgage upon the road, issued at the rate of $16,000 per mile. THE FALL BROOK and MORRIS RUN COAL COMPANIES of PENNSYLVANIA guarantee to ship not less than 400,000 tons of coal per annum over the road, and to retain and deposit the amount required to meet the interest and sinking-fund in the FARMERS' LOAN and TRUST COMPANY, whether the above amount of coal has or has not been shipped during the year. The object of the road is to furnish coal direct to the NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD and the various cities along its line The above-named COAL COMPANIES have for several years furnished between four and five hundred thousand tons of coal per annum to the NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY for its own use. THE MAJORITY of the CAPITAL STOCK is owned by the NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, which corporation controls the road.

We offer a limited number of these BONDS at 95 and accrued interest, reserving the right to advance the price without further notice.

Full information furnished on application, either personally or by letter.

AUG. J. BROWN & SON, Bankers,
No. 59 Liberty st., New-York.

☞ $100,000 NEW-YORK CITY 7s,
DUE IN 1876,
FOR SALE BY
DANIEL A. MORAN, NO. 40 WALL ST.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 24, 1876.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	26
Bees-wax, pks.	3
Cotton, bales	1,177
Cotton-s'd Cake, bgs.	125
Copper, bbls.	13
Copper, cakes	219
Dried Fruit, pks.	74
Eggs, bbls.	2,910
Flour, bbls.	5,199
Wheat, bushels	30,200
Corn, bushels	47,950
Oats, bushels	18,325
Malt, bushels	1,765
Barley, bushels	4,000
Grass-seed, bags	499
Flax-seed, bags	180
Beans, bags	183
Peas, bushels	3,450
Corn-meal, bags	570
Oat-meal, bbls.	200
Hemp, bales	15
Hops, bales	251
Hides, number	330
Hides, bdls.	410
Leather, sides	7,183
Flax, bales	209
Lead, pigs	934
Tar, bbls.	100
Resin, bbls.	83
Oil-cake, pks.	2,871
Pork, pks.	496
Beef, pks.	324
Cut-meats, pks.	1,451
Grease, pks.	144
Lard, tcs.	320
Stearine, pks.	66
Butter, pks.	2,645
Cheese, pks.	1,942
Tallow, pks.	262
Dressed Hogs, No.	90
Pea-nuts, bags	495
Spelter, pcs.	1,860
Starch, pks.	1,765
Tobacco, hhds.	158
Tobacco, pks.	865
Whisky, bbls.	329
Wool, bales	18

CANDLES—A very slow movement has been noted in this line with quotations nominally as before....Adamantine quoted at 12c.@17c.; Taraffine, 20c.@21c.; Sperm, plain, 29c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.; Stearic, 27c.@28c. ₽ lb.

COFFEE—Rio has been quoted firmer, with a better demand noted; sales to-day, 15,031 bags, including 5,500 bags by the Dr. Lasker, on private terms; 5,000 bags by the Contest, reported at 17¼c.; 2,500 bags, Norah, at 17¾c.; 1,531 bags, by the J. L. Prendergast, at 18c.; and 500 bags, by the Lord Baltimore, at 18c., gold, ₽ lb.; good ordinary to prime cargoes quoted at 15½c.@18½c., gold. Other kinds quoted steady but quiet.

COTTON—Has been moderately active for early delivery at firm prices. Demand in good part for export. ....Ordinary quoted at 9¾c.; Low Middling at 12½c.@12¾c.; Middling at 13 5-16c.@13½c. ₽ lb. Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery of 2,460 bales, (of which 1,001 bales were on last evening,) including 1,793 bales to shippers, 467 bales to spinners, and 200 bales to speculators....A fair business has been reported for forward delivery at variable prices, closing, however, much stronger.... Sales have been reported since our last of 25,900 bales, (of which 6,500 bales were on last evening and 19,400 bales to-day,) with 1,400 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, with March options closing at 13 17-32c.; April, 13 17-32c.; May, 13 25-32c.@13 13-16c.; June, 14 1-16c.@14 3-32c.; July, 14 9-32c.@14 5-16c.; August, 14 7-16c.@14 15-32c.; September, 14¼c.@14½c.; October, 14⅛c.@14⅜c.; November and December, 14 16c.@14¼c. ₽ lb.... The receipts at this port to-day were 1,177 bales, and at the shipping ports were 9,267 bales, against 9,603 bales same day last week; and for the whole week, 64,284 bales, against 65,192 bales last week....The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1875, have been 3,696,230 bales, against 3,143,970 bales for the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year. ....Consolidated exports (six days) to Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 29,285 bales; to the Continent, 30,686 bales; stock in New-York, 180,741 bales; consolidated stock at all the ports, 674,608 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
Strict Ordinary	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
Good Ordinary	11¼	11¼	11⅜	11⅜
Strict Good Ord	12	12	12⅛	12⅛
Low Middling	12½	12⅝	12¾	12¾
Strict Low Mid	13	13⅛	13¼	13¼
Middling	13 5-16	13 7-16	13½	13½
Good Middling	13 13-16	13 15-16	14 1-16	14 1-16
Strict Good Mid	14 3-16	14 5-16	14 7-16	14 7-16
Middling Fair	14 9-16	14 11-16	14 13-16	14 13-16
Fair	15 7-16	15 9-16	15 11-16	15 11-16

Stained.

Good Ordinary	9⅞	Low Middling	11½
Strict Good Ord	11	Middling	12⅜

FLOUR AND MEAL—An active business has been reported in State and Western Flour, again, to-day. The bulk of the trade has been in shipping grades of stock, largely in City Mill product. The offerings of City Mill Extras have been more liberal, and at a shade easier prices, leading to freer purchases, mainly for the West Indies. Lines of regular shipping Extras have been in moderate supply and held generally somewhat above the views of export buyers, thus checking operations. Trade and family Extras have been without important change as to values, on, however, a restricted movement. Superfine and No. 2 quiet. Sales have been reported since our last of 23,850 bbls. of all grades, including unsound lots at $3 75@$6 25, chiefly unsound Extras at $5 40@$6; inferior to choice No. 2 at $3 30@$4 10, mainly at $3 65@$3 85; poor to very choice Superfine and Western at $4 30@$4 80, chiefly at $4 50@$4 65; inferior to choice Extra State at $5 10@$5 40, mainly at $5 30@$5 40; choice to fancy do., $5 40@$5 85; chiefly $5 50@$5 75. City Mills Extra, $5 20@$6 75, mainly at $5 80@$6 20 for the West Indies, (the latter for choice brands,) and $5 30@$5 40 for the English markets; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $5 10@$5 40, chiefly at $5 30@$5 35; round-hoop Ohio at $5 10@$5 40 for small lots and lines, and trade and family Extras at proportionate rates. Included in the sales have been 13,950 bbls. shipping stock, in good part City Mills Extras, State and Western shipping Extras, and Minnesota Extras, on the basis of our quotations....Southern Flour steady, but quiet; sales of 1,300 bbls....Rye Flour unchanged; sales of 350 bbls., chiefly at $4 85@$5 for good to choice Superfine, (fancy brands higher.)....Corn-meal in moderate demand at former figures; sales equal to 730 bbls., in lots, part Yellow Western, at $2 90, with Brandywine quoted at $3 35@$3 45.

FRUIT—Trade has been less active, but prices have not varied materially. Sales reported of 1,200 boxes layer Raisins at $2 40; 2,200 boxes loose Muscatel Raisins at $2 60@$2 90; 700 bbls. currants at 6¼c. for common up to 6¾c. for prime; 400 cks. Turkey Prunes at 5⅝c.@5¾c., and 1,250 half bxs Valencia Raisins, 10½c.@10⅝c.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been in less demand, especially for export, and has been generally quoted 1c.@2c. a bushel lower, under more liberal offerings, closing, however, rather more steadily. Winter Wheat has been in some request for export and milling purposes at about late figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 107,000 bushels, including No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store, at $1 27@$1 28, closing with $1 28 bid for prime; No. 3 Milwaukee Spring, afloat, (of fresh receipt,) at $1 18; ungraded Milwaukee do., in store, at $1 15¼; No. 3 Chicago and North-west Spring at $1 14@$1 15; ungraded and mixed Spring at $1 08@$1 20, chiefly at $1 15@$1 20; rejected and inferior Spring, car lots, $1@$1 08; fair amber Western, in store, at $1 39; and prime Canada White, in bond, on private terms....Corn has been in very light supply for prompt delivery, and has been again quoted higher, checking operations, though the demand has been fairly active for export and home trade account. Sales have been reported since our last of 59,000 bushels for early delivery at 65c. for Mixed Western, New-York inspection, afloat, with up to 65¾c. bid and 66c. asked at the close, (and sales rumored at 65½c.@65¾c., but without confirmation;) 64½c.@65½c. for ungraded Mixed Western, afloat, chiefly at 65c.@65½c. for good to prime, afloat; 64½c.@64¾c. for steamer Mixed do., New-York inspection, car lots; 63c.@63¼c. for "no grade," New-York inspection, afloat; 65c.@65½c. for Yellow Western, car lots; 64½c.@64¾c. for Low Mixed, New-York inspection; 65c.@66c. for White and Yellow Southern, afloat; 65c.@65½c. for Yellow Jersey and Pennsylvania, and 68½c. reported as bid, and up to 70c. asked, for choice old Mixed Western, in store....And for forward delivery, the inquiry has been moderately active, chiefly for March and April, but the firmer views of sellers checked operations....Mixed Western, New-York inspection, March option, quoted at the close at 65½c. bid; Mixed Western, do., April option, 64½c.@64¾c.; do., May option, 65c. asked....Sales reported of 5,000 bushels Mixed Western, New-York inspection, March delivery, at 65c., and 20,000 bushels do., do., April, at 64½c. ₽ bushel....Rye wanted for home use and shipment at firmer prices; 5,000 bushels prime State, to arrive, sold at 90c. ₽ bushel, for home use.... Barley quoted steady on a moderate inquiry; sales reported of 10,000 bushels No. 2 Canada at $1 03; and a car-load of ungraded Canada at $1 07. The sale mentioned in our last as rumored at $1 10 for No. 2 Bay, comprised 8,400 bushels of ungraded Canada, called No. 2 Bay, (afloat) at the price named....Barley Malt in rather more request, with sales reported of 3,000 bushels two-rowed State at 95c.; and 2,000 bushels Canada on private terms.... Peas and Buckwheat essentially unchanged....Oats have been quoted generally rather firmer, on a moderate movement, with sales reported since our last of 46,000 bushels, at 48c.@48¼c. for New-York No. 1; 45c. for New-York No. 2; 47½c. for New-York No. 2 White; 45c. for fair No. 2 Chicago, (10,200 bushels, in store, placed last evening;) 46c.@52c. for poor to prime White Western, mostly at 46c. for poor, in store, (6,000 bushels,) and 48½c.@51c. for poor to about prime, car lots; 42½c.@48½c. for poor to choice Mixed Western, chiefly at 44½c.@46c. for ordinary to fair; 48½c.@52c. for White State, and 45c.@47½c. for ordinary to very good Mixed do., odd lots....Feed in demand at unaltered figures....Bale Hay quoted steadier, within yesterday's range, on lighter offerings. Sales included 990 bales shipping, of which were 300 bales for Matanzas....Straw unchanged....Clover-seed about steady, on, however, a limited business; choice State quoted at 17c., with sales of 115 bags, in lots, on this basis, at which price the sales included in yesterday's report comprised 185 bags, in lots....Other Seeds dull at former rates.

GUNNY CLOTH—A sale of 1,000 rolls Old Domestic reported at 12½c., currency, cash. Market otherwise dull; quotations as before.

HARDWARE—Not much animation apparent, and prices without change of moment.

HEMP—Business has been quite dull; prices quoted weak; sales, 100 bales Jute Butts, in lots, at 2⅞c., currency, cash, up to 3¼c., currency, time.

HIDES—With a liberal offering of most descriptions of stock, and a comparatively limited inquiry, prices have been quoted throughout as favoring buyers. Sales, 500 wet-salted Texas; 2,000 dry Texas, and Bogota, on private terms.

MOLASSES—A fair demand prevails for new crop foreign at firmer prices; sales, 294 hhds. and 30 tcs. Cardenas at 33c. for 50 test. Market otherwise quiet; quotations essentially unchanged.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been moderately active, but quoted less firmly to-day on the basis of $1 70@$1 80 for Strained to good Strained. Sales reported of 1,400 bbls. good Strained at $1 75, and 1,500 bbls. Strained within the quoted range; and 1,550 bbls. No. 1 and Pale at $3 37½@$4 75 ₽ 280 lb....Tar continues inactive at $2@$2 25 ₽ bbl....City Pitch at $1 87½ ₽ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been inactive, with merchantable, for prompt delivery, quoted at 41c. ₽ gallon.

OILS—Whale and Sperm have been in very moderate request, at rather easier rates. Linseed and Lard Oils have been in fair demand and held with more confidence. A limited movement has been reported in Cotton-seed, Menhaden, and most other kinds of stock, on the basis of our quotations....We quote Crude Whale, 62c.@68c.; Unbleached Whale, 70c.@72c.; bleached do., 72c.@75c.; Crude Sperm, $1 50; Unbleached Sperm, $1 80; Bleached Sperm, $1 85; Lard-oil, $1 07½@$1 10 for very good to prime, and 85c.@95c. for No. 1, and 72½c.@85c. for No. 2; Red Oil, 65c.; Saponified do., 65c.; Linseed-oil, 59c.@61c., in cks. and bbls.; Olive-oil, $1 20@$1 25, in cks. and bbls.; Menhaden, 47c.@50c.; Bleached do., nominal; Crude Cotton-seed, 45c.; Refined Yellow do., 55c.@60c.; White do., 60c.@62½c.; Paraffine, 25c.@30c.; Palm-oil, 9c.@9½c.; Resin-oil, 15c.@21c.; Tallow-oil, 80c.@90c.; Cod, 52½c.@65c.; Neats-foot, 85c.@$1 20; Coon-oil, 6¾c.@7c.; Mustard-seed Oil, 80c.@85c.; Rape-seed Oil, $1 10@$1 15; Cocoa-nut, 11c.@13¼c.; Tanners' Oil, 48c.@51c.; Lubricating Oil, 25c.@35c.

PETROLEUM—Crude dull to-day; quoted for early delivery at 8¾c. in bulk, and 11¾c. in shipping order. ....Refined in less request; quoted for early delivery at 14⅝c....Refined, in cases, 17¾c.@20c....Naphtha, 10c. for City....Refined Petroleum, at Philadelphia, early delivery, quoted at the close at 14¼c....At Baltimore, for early delivery, at close 14¼c.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been in fairly active demand, chiefly for export, at firmer prices....Sales have been reported of 675 bbls. Western Mess, in lots, at $23 25@$23 37½ for inspected....And for forward delivery business has been less active, with Western Mess, March option, quoted at the close at $23 25@$23 37½; April, $23 25@$23 30; May, $23 45; June, $23 60@$23 65, and July, $23 70@$23 80 ₽ bbl....Sales reported of 750 bbls., May option, at $23 40@$23 45 ₽ bbl....Prime Mess quoted at $21 50@$22, and fancy brands at higher prices. Sales reported of 300 bbls., part at $21 50, and 150 bbls. fancy at $22 12½. ....Extra Prime quoted at $19, on sales of 25 bbls.... Dressed Hogs have been in moderate demand....City quoted at 10¾c.@11c....Western Hogs nominal.... Cut-meats rather quiet at about previous rates....Sales of 40,000 lb. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 13c.@13¾c.; 25 bxs. dry-salted Shoulders at 9¼c.; and sundry small lots of City bulk stock, here, on the basis of previous quotations....Bacon quoted very firm, and wanted for shipment; sales, here, 150 bxs. Western Long Clear at 13c., with City quoted at 13½c., (and 600 bxs. deliverable next six weeks, under refusal at this rate.) And for Western delivery, 500 bxs. Long and Short Clear and Short Rib at 12⅛c.... Western Steam Lard quoted firmer for early delivery, but quiet. Refiners buying; shippers bid under views of sellers....Of Western Steam, for early delivery here, sales have been reported of 250 tcs. prime at $14 35. ....Choice Western Kettle quoted nominal....And for forward delivery, a moderately active trade reported, opening stronger, but closing easier....Western Steam, March option, closed at $14 30; April, $14 27½@$14 30; May, $14 37½@$14 40; June, $14 47½@$14 50; July, $14 57½@$14 60.... Sales have been reported of Western Steam to the amount of 4,000 tcs., April option, at $14 25@$14 32½; 10,250 tcs., May, at $14 37½@$14 45; 1,250 tcs., June, at $14 55@$14 57½....City Steam and Kettle Lard has been in less request; quoted at $14 25; sales, 125 tcs....No. 1 City quoted at $13 25. ....Refined Lard has been in moderate request for shipment at rather easier prices; quoted for the Continent at $14 62½, and for South America at $14 87½, and for the West Indies at $13 75....Sales have been reported since our last of 1,000 tcs. for the Continent, on private terms....A moderate call noted for Beef at about previous figures; sales, 250 bbls. within the previous range....Butter, of strictly fine to fancy quality, meets with a ready sale, at very firm prices, to meet the wants of the local trade. Medium and low grades are in moderate request within our range. We quote new State, about fair to strictly prime, at 32c.@40c.; 23c.@37c. for ordinary to choice State; 37c.@42c. for choice to very fancy do. (selections;) 17c.@32c. for poor to very choice Western, with higher rates named for very choice to fancy, in small lots; 20c.@28c. for very poor to strictly choice rolls, and 29c.@30c. for fancy do....A moderately active inquiry prevails for Cheese for export and home trade purposes at steady prices....We quote on the basis of from 11c.@14c. for fair to fancy State Factory, and 9c.@13¼c. for fair to fancy Ohio do.... Fresh Eggs continue in moderate request, and quoted at from 16c.@19c. for good to fancy, with the main dealings within the range of 16½c.@17½c....Tallow more active at about former rates. Sales have been reported of 265,000 lb. prime at 9c....Stearine in fair demand, with choice Western, in tcs., quoted at the close at 15½c.; choice City at 15½c. bid....Sales (recently) of 250 tcs. May option on private terms.

SALT—Has met with a rather slow sale since our last; Liverpool Ground quoted at from 90c.@$1; Liverpool fine at $1 30@$2 50, from store; Turk's Island, in bulk, 25c.; St. Martin's, 30c.

SALTPETRE—Has been quoted nominal at 5⅛c.@5¼c., gold, for job lots, on a limited inquiry.

SOAP—A fair jobbing demand has been noted, with Castile quoted at 9½c.@10c., gold; Colgate's Family, 8½c., currency; Eureka, 7½c., and W. F. Taylor's Family, 7c., less usual discount.

SPICES—More inquiry has been reported for supplies in the jobbing line, with Mace quoted steady at $1@$1 08; No. 1 Nutmegs, 95c.@$1 05, as to size; Cassia, 20c.@22c.; Cloves, 40c.; East India Pepper, 13¾c.@14c.; White Pepper, 22½c.@23c.; Pimento, 13½c.; Ginger, 8c.@10¼c., gold, ₽ lb.

STARCH—Has been in request at steady rates, with Potato quoted at 4¾c.; Western Corn quoted at 4c.@5c. ₽ lb.

SUMAC—The demand has been comparatively limited since our last, with Sicily quoted at from $72 50@$125 for inferior to choice, afloat and from store, and Virginia from $85@$95 ₽ ton.

SUGARS—Raw have been quiet, but firm to-day, on the basis of 7½c.@7¾c. for fair to good refining. Sales, 420 hhds. scant fair Refining Cuba, at 7 7-16c.; and 425 bxs. Centrifugal, at 8¾c. ₽ lb....Refined Sugars unchanged.

TEAS—Dull at former figures. Sales, 2,300 half-chests Oolong, and 1,100 half-chests Green.

TOBACCO—The market shows a fair degree of steadiness in the instance of really desirable qualities of Leaf and Seed-leaf, with a fair though not very urgent demand noted for supplies, in good part for shipment. Sales, 300 hhds. Kentucky Leaf, 4½c.@15c.; 100 cases Seed-leaf, sundry lots, 7c.@25c.; 129 cases 1873 crop, New-England, part at 17c.; 200 cases, crop 1874, do., 5½c.@12c.; 139 cases, 1874 crop, New-York, on private terms; 40 cases, 1874 crop, Ohio, 5½c.; 45 cases, 1874 crop, Wisconsin, on private terms, and 200 bales Havana at 88c.@$1 15.

WHISKY—Steady at $1 13; sales 106 bbls.; and of Alcohol, 15 bbls. at $2 12½, free.

WOOL—Has been offered with comparative freedom, considering the moderate amounts of stock, in the aggregate, available in the local market. Prices have generally favored purchasers. The inquiry for supplies has been on a restricted scale. Manufacturers have been of late unusually reserved in their operations, rarely venturing to buy ahead of actually known wants. Very little demand has been noted for foreign product, values on which have been somewhat nominal. Sales have been reported during the week of equal to 81,000 lb. domestic Fleece, in lots, at 38c.@48c.; 2,500 lb. Scoured, 105 bales and 23,000 lb. domestic Pulled, 50 bales Combing Pulled, 2,000 lb. Black, 4,000 lb. Nevada, and 9,000 lb. Oregon, on private terms; 39,000 lb. Texas, part at 22½c.; 27,000 lb. California Fall, chiefly at 15c.@18c.; 50 bales and 29,500 lb. California Spring, part at 25c.@29c.; 65 bales Australian, 20,000 lb. New-Zealand, and 22,000 lb. China, on private terms; and 5,000 lb. foreign Noils at 26c. ₽ lb.

FREIGHTS—Trade has been comparatively slow in the line of berth Freights, checked in the main by the scarcity of room and the extreme views of ship-owners. Accommodation for Grain and Provisions was in most request....The business in the chartering line has been moderately active, with the main call noted for tonnage suited to the Grain trade, at hardening rates. ....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 300 bbls. Flour at 3s. ₽ bbl., and, by steam, 1,000 bbls. Sugar at 32s. 6d.; 2,000 tcs. Lard, (reported as of through freight, mostly from Cincinnati,) on private terms; 570 pks. Bacon and Pork on the basis of 32s. 6d. ₽ ton. And by steam from the West (of through freight,) 4,500 pks. Lard and Bacon on the basis of 69c., via Philadelphia, Portland, and Boston, and about 68c. via New-York, ₽ 100 lb....For London, by sail, 20 tons Oxide Zinc at 30s. ₽ ton; and by steam, 4,000 bxs. Cheese at 40s. ₽ ton; and 300 bales Hops at 7-16d. ₽ lb. Also a British steam-ship, 736 tons, placed on the berth hence for general cargo....For Bristol, by sail, 16,000 bushels Grain on private terms, quoted at about 9d. ₽ bushel. ....For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 555 tons, with about 3,700 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, at 7s.; another, 435 tons, (now at St. Thomas,) with about 2,800 quarters do., from do., at 6s. 9d.; another, 414 tons, with about 2,700 quarters do., from do., at 7s.; another, 366 tons, with about 2,400 quarters do., from Philadelphia, and a Swedish bark, 280 tons, with about 2,000 quarters do., from do., reported on private terms....For Havre, a Norwegian bark, hence, with about 3,000 bbls. Naphtha, at 4s. 10½d. ₽ bbl....For Brest, a British brig, 375 tons, hence, with about 2,000 quarters Grain, at 6s. 6d. ₽ quarter. ....For Oporto, a Norwegian bark, 207 tons, hence, with about 1,500 quarters grain, at 18c. ₽ bushel, and £10, gratuity....For Rotterdam, by steam, 40,000 bushels Grain, at 10½c. ₽ bushel. ....For Trieste or Venice, a British bark, with about 13,000 cases Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 30c. ₽ case....For Boston, a schooner, 186 tons, with Coal, from Philadelphia, at $1 30 ₽ ton....For ports north of Hatteras, less inquiry was reported from the Cuban ports at easier rates—quoted from Havana on the basis of $3@$3 50 for Sugar, ₽ hhd., 75c.@90c. for do., in bxs., and 37½c.@45c. for do., in bags; from Sagua, at $4 75@$5 for Sugar, and $2 50 for Molasses; and from Caibarien, at $4 75@$5 for Sugar.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 24, 1876.

On a moderate run of horned Cattle trade on this forenoon was fair, but not brisk. At Sixtieth Street Yards Beeves sold at 9¾c.@12¼c. ₽ lb., weights 6 to 9 cwt. At Harsimus Cove prices were 10c.@12c. ₽ lb., weights 5¾ to 8 cwt. From 56 to 58 lb. has been allowed net. Milch Cows held on sale. Meal-fed Calves sold at 6c.@8½c. ₽ lb. Veals sold at 9c. ₽ lb. Sheep fair of sale at 6¼c.@8⅛c. ₽ lb. Lambs also in fair demand at 8⅞c. ₽ lb. The quality of the flocks as above quoted was from fair to choice. There were no Live Hogs on sale. City-dressed opened firm, but slow, at 10¾c.@11¼c. ₽ lb., on a light run. Western-dressed sold at 10⅜c.@10½c. ₽ lb.

SALES.

At Sixtieth Street Yards—T. C. Eastman sold for self, 81 common Illinois Steers at 9¾c. ₽ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 48 common Illinois Steers at 9¾c. ₽ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 15 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. ₽ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 30 fair Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ₽ lb., with a fraction off ₽ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 30 fair Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ₽ lb., with a fraction off ₽ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 45 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ₽ lb., with a fraction off ₽ lb., weight 7½ cwt., scant. C. J. Fagan sold for self 54 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ₽ lb., weight 6½ cwt. H. Meyer sold for self 72 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ₽ lb., weight 6 cwt.; 149 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. ₽ lb., weights 6½ to 7¼ cwt.; 35 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ₽ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 142 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, from 10c.@11¼c. ₽ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 7 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ₽ lb., weight 9 cwt.; 20 Illinois Bulls at 4c. ₽ lb., gross weight 1,050 lb. ₽ head. S. Rosenthal sold for self 38 poor Illinois Steers at 9½c. ₽ lb., weight 6 cwt., scant. Vael & Kirchnog sold for selves 49 fair Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ₽ lb., weight 6½ cwt., scant; 16 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ₽ lb., weight 8¼ cwt., strong; 16 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ₽ lb., weight 8 cwt., strong. Ulery & Cary sold for Coon & Hasbury 64 fair Illinois Steers at 10¾c.@11½c. ₽ lb., with tops at 12c. ₽ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 14 coarse but fat Illinois Steers at 11c.@12c. ₽ lb., weight 9 cwt. Burchard & Merritt sold for Rankin & Thompson 11 fair Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ₽ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 39 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ₽ lb., weight 7 cwt. scant. Hume & Elliott sold 41 State Sheep, weight 3,620 lb., at 7⅜c. ₽ lb.; 134 State Sheep, weight 12,010 lb., at 7½c. ₽ lb.; 2 State Veals, weight 400 lb., at 8½c. ₽ lb. B. Knowlton sold 7 State Veals, weight 1,112 lb., at 9c. ₽ lb.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market—J. Kirby sold 9 State Calves, weight 1,380 lb., at 6c. ₽ lb.; 68 State Veals, 9,130 lb., at 8½c. ₽ lb.; 34 Sheep, weight 2,600 lb., at 6¼c. ₽ lb.; 66 Sheep, weight 5,330 lb., at 6¾c. ₽ lb.; 89 Sheep, weight 8,600 lb., at 7⅝c. ₽ lb.; 87 Sheep, weight 8,550 lb., at $7 70 ₽ cwt; 79 Sheep, weight 7,740 lb., at 7¾c. ₽ lb.; 85 Lambs, weight 5,140 lb., at 8¼c. ₽ lb.; 33 Lambs, weight 2,750 lb., at 8½c. ₽ lb. Hallenbeck & Davis sold 180 State Sheep, weight 17,110 lb., at 7½c. ₽ lb.; 175 State Sheep, weight 16,700 lb., at 7⅝c. per lb.; 227 Sheep, weight 23,310 lb., at 8c. ₽ lb.; 270 Sheep, weight 23,018 lb., at 8⅛c. ₽ lb.; 72 State Lambs, weight 6,050 lb. at 8⅞c. ₽ lb.

At Harsimus Cove—Coney & McPherson sold for A. McFillan 32 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ₽ lb., weight 7 cwt.; for A. J. Dadisman, 15 fair Missouri Steers at 11¼c. ₽ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; for L. Schomberg, 78 fair Illinois Steers at 11c.@11½c. ₽ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. S. W. Sherman sold for S. W. Allerton 19 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ₽ lb., weight 6 cwt.; 34 generally common Illinois Steers at 10c.@10¾c. ₽ lb., weight 5¾ cwt. M. Goldschmidt sold for Heirsch, Meyer & Co., 51 generally fair Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ₽ lb., with $13 off the herd, weight 6¾ cwt.; 81 pair Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ₽ lb.; weights 6½ to 6¾ cwt.; 30 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ₽ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; for Saddler, Havens & Co., 15 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 10¾c.@12c. ₽ lb., weight 7 to 8 cwt. F. Samuels sold for Morris & Waixels 80 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. ₽ lb., with $16 off the herd, weight 6½ cwt. M. Lauterbach sold for Morris & Waixels 50 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c.@10½c. ₽ lb., weight 6¼ to 6¾ cwt. Kase & Pidcock sold 359 Ohio Sheep, weight 32,120 lb., at 7c. ₽ lb.; 77 Ohio Sheep, weight 100 lb. ₽ head, at 7⅞c. ₽ lb. Judd & Buckingham sold 154 Ohio Sheep, weight 13,170 lb., at 7c. ₽ lb.; 161 Illinois Sheep, weight 15,430 lb., at 8c. ₽ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Sixtieth Street Yards for yesterday and to-day: 980 head of horned Cattle, 284 Veals and Calves, 2,803 Sheep.

Fresh arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market for yesterday and to-day: 1,862 Sheep and Lambs, 180 Veals and Calves.

Fresh arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for yesterday and to-day: 2,039 Hogs, 160 Sheep.

Fresh arrivals at Harsimus Cove for yesterday and to-day: 1,491 head of horned Cattle, 1,737 Sheep, 1,394 Hogs.

BUFFALO, March 24.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 901 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 7,854 head, or 462 cars, of which 329 cars were through consignments, the balance on sale here, against 410 cars for the same time last week, a difference in the receipts for the week thus far of 52 cars more, and 634 cars for the same week last year; there was no market to-day, and sales only of one car, the fresh arrivals being through consignments; 22 cars are held for shipment to-morrow. Sheep—Receipts to-day, 1,600 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 9,800 head, against 1,185 head for the same time last week, and 1,300 head for the same week last year; the market was dull, and the demand light; 4 cars were disposed of; prices are unchanged; 3 cars remain on sale; sales of Indiana Sheep, averaging 90 lb., at $6 50; Michigan Sheep, averaging 93 lb., at $7; 90 head at $6 80; Ohio Sheep, averaging 105 lb., extra, at $7 50. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 2,500 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 13,400 head, against 12,600 head for the same time last week, and 13,400 head for the same time last year; the market was slow, and the demand light; sales of 1 car Yorkers, averaging 150 lb., at $8 12½; 1 car fair quality heavy at $8 70; 1 deck at $8 60; 3 cars Yorkers remain unsold. Cows—Receipts for the week, 25 cars May milkers and Springers; 20 cars on sale here were readily disposed of; the quality was generally fair; sales at $28@$42 ₽ head; 1 car good Canada Cows at $48, and a few selected at $52@$55; but few loads of dry Cows for butchers' use were on sale. Calves—Receipts for the week were light; sales of about 100 head from three to four weeks old at $3 50@$4 25 ₽ head; a few good Veals at $10 ₽ head.

ALBANY, March 24.—Cattle—Receipts, 240 cars; market steady, prices unchanged. Sheep—Receipts, 31 cars; prices ¼c.@½c. ₽ lb. higher; market quiet and steady; common to fair Sheep at 5½c.@6½c., fair to good, 6½c.@7½c.; good to extra, 7½c.@8¼c. ₽ lb.; average quality fair. Lambs—About 300 head were offered, and all sold to New-York buyers, at 7½c.@8¼c. ₽ lb.; common to fair, 7c.@7½c.; fair to good, 7½c.@8c.; extras, 8¼c. Calves—Receipts very light, and all taken by New-York buyers at 7c.@8½c. ₽ lb. for Veals. Milch Cows—6 loads of ordinary Cows received, and reshipped East and down the river; prices nominally $40@$65 for common to good.

CHICAGO, March 24.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,000 head; fairly active and steady; sales range $3 37½@$5 60; Butchers and Feeders, $3 50@$4; Shipping, $4 25@$4 85; good to choice, $4 35@$5 25; shipments, 3,000 head. Hogs—Receipts, 10,000 head; market active, firm, and 5c.@10c. higher; light, $8@$8 10; Packing, $8 10@$8 30; Shipping, $8 25@$8 50; Philadelphias, $8 75@$9; shipments, 6,400 head. Sheep—Receipts, 1,200 head; prices unchanged.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, March 24.—Flour steady and firm. Wheat weak, unsettled, and lower; No. 1 Chicago Spring, $1 13; No. 2 do., $1 02@$1 02⅛, spot; $1 02½, April; $1 07, May; No. 3 do., 90c.; Rejected, 79½c. Corn irregular, but in the main higher; No. 2 Mixed, 46¾c., spot; 46¾c. bid, April; 49½c. aid, May; 49c., June. Oats—Demand good and tending upward; No. 2, 33⅛c.@33¼c., spot; 35c. bid, May. Barley—Demand good at full prices; sales at 57c.@60c., spot; 58c., May. Rye steady with a fair demand at 65c. Pork irregular, but in the main higher, at $22 45@$22 50, spot; $22 45@$22 47½, April. Lard generally unchanged, but some sales rather lower; $13 87½@$13 90, spot; $13 85@$13 87½, April; $14 05, May. Bulk Meats quiet, but steady. Whisky higher, at $1 07. Receipts—Flour, 13,000 bbls.; Wheat, 32,000 bushels; Corn, 50,000 bushels; Oats, 27,000 bushels; Barley, 4,000 bushels; Rye, 700 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 9,000 bbls.; Wheat, 21,000 bushels; Corn, 21,000 bushels; Oats, 6,000 bushels; Barley, 5,000 bushels. At the afternoon call of the board, Wheat easy at $1 02⅜, April; $1 06⅞@$1 07, May. Corn, ⅛c. higher. Oats firm and unchanged. Pork easy at $22 45, April; $22 72½, May. Lard weaker at $13 82½, April; $14, May.

CINCINNATI, March 24.—Flour quiet but firm. Wheat—Demand fair and market firm at $1 15@$1 30. Corn quiet but firm at 49c.@50c. Oats firmer; held higher at 38c.@44c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Rye steady and unchanged. Pork steady, with a moderate demand; sales at $23 at country points; $23 50 here, June. Lard—Demand active; Steam, $13 75, spot; $13 75@$13 85, buyer March; $14, May; Kettle, 14c.@14¼c. Bulk Meats easier; Shoulders, 8½c. at country points; held at 8⅝c. here; Clear Rib Sides, 12c.; Clear Sides, 12¼c. Bacon easier; Shoulders, 9⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12⅞c.@13c.; Clear Sides, 13¼c. Whisky—Demand good at full prices; sales at $1 05. Butter steady and unchanged. Hogs—Demand active; common to good Light, $7 65@$8 40; fair to medium Heavy, $8 50@$8 80; receipts, 1,078 head; shipments, 590 head. Freights—To New-York, first class, $1 25; second, 92c.; third, 71c.; fourth, 37½c; special, including boxed meats, 33½c. To Baltimore, first class, 95c.; second, 70c.; third, 54c.; fourth, 28½c.; special, 25½c.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 24.—Sugar steady; common, 6½c.@6¾c.; fair, 7c.@7¼c.; prime to choice, 7¾c.@8⅛c. Molasses quiet; Fermenting, common, 30c.@32c.; prime, 40c.@42c.; strictly prime to choice, 48c.@52c. Flour dull; Superfine, $3 75; Double Extra, $4 25; Treble Extra, $5 50@$6; choice and family, $6 50@$7 75. Corn-meal dull at $2 25. Corn quiet; White, 53c. Oats scarce; choice Galena, 45c. Bran steady at 70c. Hay quiet; prime, $16@$17. Pork quiet but steady at $24@$24 75, as to weight. Dry-salted Meats quiet; Shoulders, 8⅞c.@9c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12½c.; Clear Sides, 13c. Bacon steady; Shoulders, none here; Clear Rib Sides, 13¾c.; Clear Sides, 14¼c. Hams—Sugar-cured dull; sales of choice at 14¾c. Lard scarce; Tierce, refined, 14½c.; Keg, 14¾c. Rice dull; common to prime Louisiana, 3¾c.@6¼c. Coffee quiet but firm; ordinary to prime, 15½c.@18¼c. Whisky dull; Rectified, $1 08@$1 09. Exchange—New-York Sight, ⅛ premium; Sterling, $5 56½ for bank. Gold, 114½.

ST. LOUIS, March 24.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat strong and higher; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 50½@$1 51; No. 3 do., $1 36. Corn active and higher; No. 2 Mixed, 44¾c.@45¼c., cash; 45¼c., March; 44⅝c.@45c., April. Oats held firmly; No. 2, 35c.@35½c., bid, for strictly fresh, cash. Barley and Rye unchanged. Whisky steady and unchanged. Pork firmer at $23 25@$23 37½. Bulk Meats firm and unchanged. Bacon firm and unchanged, only a jobbing and order trade. Lard firmer; held higher; 14c. asked. Hogs and Cattle unchanged and firm; very little doing owing to the wet weather. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour; 7,000 bushels Wheat; 37,000 bushels Corn; 4,000 bushels Oats; 1,000 bushels Barley; 1,000 bushels Rye; 1,550 head Hogs; 500 head Cattle.

BUFFALO, March 24.—Receipts—8,000 bbls. Flour, 36,000 bushels Wheat, 43,000 bushels Corn, 20,000 bushels Oats, 1,300 bushels Barley. Shipments—8,000 bbls. Flour, 36,000 bushels Wheat, 43,000 bushels Corn, 20,000 bushels Oats. Flour quiet and steady. Wheat dull and nominally unchanged; sales of 7 cars Hard Milwaukee on private terms. Corn quiet, scarce, and firm; sales of 1 car old No. 2 Mixed Western at 65c.; 6 cars new on track at 58c. Oats—Retail trade only. Rye neglected. Barley in good demand; sales of 10 cars Canada at $1 02; 10 cars choice Canada at $1 12; 3 cars two-rowed State on private terms. Pork dull at $23 25 for Heavy Mess. Lard dull at 14c. Highwines nominal at $1 10 for City Made. Seeds firm.

PHILADELPHIA, March 24.—Wool dull; supply light; prices steady and unchanged; sales of Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia XX and above 45c.@47½c.; X, 45c.@47c.; medium, 49c.@52c.; coarse, 45c.@49c.; New-York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western fine, 40c.@42½c.; medium, 49c.@50c.; coarse, 45c.@49c.; Combing, washed, 58c.@65c.; Combing, unwashed, 42½c.; Canada Combing, 63c.; fine, unwashed, 29c.@30c.; coarse and medium do., 35c.@37½c.; tub washed, 49c.@55c.; Colorado, washed, 25c.@28c.; Colorado, unwashed, 20c.@22c.; Extra and Merino Pulled, 35c.@40c.; No. 1 and Super Pulled, 38c.@40c.; Texas fine and medium, 19c.@23c.; Texas coarse, 19c.@22c.

MILWAUKEE, March 24.—Flour quiet, unchanged. Wheat opened steady, about ½c. lower; closed easier; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 11¾; Hard do., $1 19; No. 2 do., $1 04; April, $1 04⅜; May, $1 09; No. 3 do., 91¾c. Corn steady; No. 2, new, 47c. Oats nominally firmer; No. 2, fresh, in store, 32½c.; May, 34½c. Barley less active, lower; No. 2 Spring, fresh, 93½c.; March, 92c. No. 3 do., regular, 50c.; fresh, 52c.@53c.; Rejected do., 31c. Rye higher; No. 1, 72c. Provisions quiet but steady. Hogs dull, nominally easier; Dressed, $9@$9 30. Receipts—8,000 bbls. Flour, 46,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—6,000 bbls. Flour, 42,000 bushels Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, March 24.—Flour dull, but unchanged. Wheat dull, at $1 15@$1 30. Corn quiet, but firm, at 45c.@46c. Oats quiet, at 37c.@41c. Rye dull, at 75c. Provisions firm. Pork, $23 50. Bulk-meats—Shoulders, 8¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, $12 20; Clear Sides, $12 50. Bacon—Shoulders, 9¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13⅛c.; Clear Sides, 13½c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 14c.@14¾c. Lard—Tierce, 14½c.; Keg, 15¼c. Whisky—Good inquiry, at $1 05. Bagging quiet, but firm, at 12c.@13c.

TOLEDO, March 24.—Flour steady, with a moderate demand. Wheat steady and unchanged. Corn strong, higher; High Mixed, spot and April, 51¾c.; May, held at 52½c.; 52c. bid; June, held at 52c.; 51½c. bid; Low Mixed, 51c.; no grade, 50c. Oats quiet, but firm; No. 2, April, 36c.; Michigan, 35½c. Clover-seed, $9 60. Receipts—12,000 bushels Wheat, 35,000 bushels Corn, 600 bushels Oats. Shipments—800 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat, 11,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, March 24.—Flour unchanged; Sales, 1,600 bbls. Wheat firm; Sales of No. 1 White Michigan, at $1 50; extra White do., held at $1 60; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, at $1 40. Corn firm, at 64c.@65c. for Mixed Western. Barley quiet; No. 2 Bay, $1 05; choice Canada, above No. 1 grade, $1 17. Corn-Meal, $26 for bolted; $25 for unbolted, ₽ ton. Mill-Feed—Shorts, $18; Shipstuffs, $19; Middlings, $22 ₽ ton.

PROVIDENCE, March 24.—Printing Cloths a shade easier at 3⅞c.@4c. for Standard and Extra 64x64s, with a dull demand and light sales.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 24.—Cotton firm, fair demand; Middling, 13⅛c.; Low Middling, 12⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 10¾c.; net receipts, 3,837 bales; gross, 3,980 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 9,507 bales; to France, 1,497 bales; to the Continent, 2,470 bales; coastwise, 137 bales; sales, 5,000 bales; stock, 265,683 bales. Weekly—Net receipts—28,749 bales; gross 31,429 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 37,561 bales; to France, 18,391 bales; to the Continent, 4,498 bales; coastwise, 4,739 bales; sales, 39,700 bales. Corrections—March 22, exports coastwise should have been 6,868 bales, instead of 6,896 bales; March 23, do. do., 1,721 bales, instead of 1,903 bales.

SAVANNAH, March 24.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12¾c.; Low Middling, 11¾c.; Good Ordinary, 10½c.; net receipts, 760 bales; exports, to the Continent, 1,003 bales; coastwise, 635 bales; sales, 850 bales; stock, 26,521 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 3,230 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,135 bales; to France, 3,918 bales; to the Continent, 2,566 bales; coastwise, 2,689 bales; sales, 4,554 bales.

GALVESTON, March 24.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12⅞c.; Low Middling, 11⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 10½c.; net receipts, 581 bales; exports, coastwise, 333 bales; sales, 586 bales; stock, 43,690 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 5,518 bales; gross, 5,540 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,317 bales; to the Continent, 3,304 bales; coastwise, 3,805 bales; sales, 5,929 bales.

MOBILE, March 24.—Cotton firm; Middling, 13c.; Low Middling, 12c.; net receipts, 385 bales; gross, 395 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 4,160 bales; coastwise, 141 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 48,310 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 4,966 bales; gross, 4,984 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 4,160 bales. coastwise, 1,774 bales; sales, 9,250 bales.

CHARLESTON, March 24.—Cotton firm; Middling, 13c.@13⅛c.; Low Middling, 12½c.; Good Ordinary, 11c.@11¼c.; net receipts, 691 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 27,575 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 2,908 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,858 bales; coastwise, 1,540 bales; sales, 7,300 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 24—12:30 P. M.—The rate of discount for three months' bills in the open market is 3¼ ₽ cent., which is ¼ ₽ cent. below the Bank of England rate. Consols, 94 5-16 for money, and 94⅜ for the account. United States Bonds, 10-40s, 106. Erie Railway Shares, 18⅜.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £16,000.

4:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 18⅛.

FRANKFORT, March 24.—United States Bonds, new 5s, 101⅝.

PARIS, March 24.—Exchange on London, 25f. 24c. for short sight. Rentes, 66f. 72½c.

LIVERPOOL, March 24—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is steady; Middling Uplands, 6 9-16d.; Middling Orleans, 6 13-16d.; sales, 12,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export; receipts, 5,950 bales, of which 4,400 are American. Weekly Cotton Markets—Sales of the week, 86,000 bales, of which 11,000 bales were taken for export, and 16,000 bales on speculation; stock in port, 777,000 bales, of which 443,000 bales are American; receipts of the week, 50,000 bales, of which 26,000 bales were American; actual export, 6,000 bales; amount of Cotton afloat, 442,000 bales, of which 331,000 are American; forwarded from the ship's side direct to spinners, 10,000 bales; American sales of the week, 47,000 bales. Futures quiet and unchanged; sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, April and May delivery, at 6 9-16d. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 41,000 quarters, of which 35,000 quarters were American.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, July and August delivery, at 6 25-32d. Provisions—Lard, 64s. ₽ cwt. for American. Pork, 83s. 6d. ₽ bbl. for new prime Mess. Bacon, 53s. 6d. ₽ cwt. for Long Clear Middles.

2 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Corn, 26s. 9d.@27s. 3d. ₽ quarter for new Mixed Western. Wheat, 10s. 5d.@11s. ₽ cental for California Club, and 8s.@9s. 10d. for Red Western Spring. Peas, 39s. 6d.@40s. ₽ quarter for Canadian.

2:30 P. M.—Provisions—Pork firmer at 92s. for Eastern prime Mess, and Western prime Mess steady at 84s. Shoulders steady at 39s. 6d. Lard steady at 64s. for prime Western. Produce—Tallow steady at 42s. 6d. for prime City. Breadstuffs—Flour dull at 23s. for Extra State. Wheat dull at 9s. 8d. for No. 1 Spring; No. 2 dull at 9s. 3d., and Winter dull at 9s. 8d. Corn dull at 27s. for Mixed.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, May and June delivery, at 6⅝d. Of the sales to-day 7,700 bales were American.

5:30 P. M.—Trade report—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is steady.

Cotton—Futures quiet and steady. Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, June and July delivery, at 6 11-16d.

LONDON, March 24—2:30 P. M.—Spirits of Turpentine steady at 25s. 3d.

Evening.—Calcutta Linseed, 47s.@47s. 6d. Sperm Oil, £95 ₽ ton. Common Resin, 5s., and Pale Resin, 12s.@14s. Spirits of Turpentine, 25s. 3d. ₽ cwt.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

TO LET.
EXCELLENT STABLE,
With dwelling part for coachman; room for four horses besides box stall; modern improvements; West 15th st., between 8th and 9th avs.; rent moderate. Apply to S. F. JAYNE, No. 266 West 23d st., second door east of 8th av.

ONE CLARENCE, ONE COUPE, ONE VICTORIA, and one park phaeton, all nearly new; used by a private family going to Europe. To be seen at M. CURLEY'S, Nos. 109, 111, and 113 East 13th st., near 4th av.

STABLE TO LET—NO. 129 WEST 50TH ST.—Five stalls; ample carriage room and fine accommodations for coachman. Apply at No. 66 West 47th st., or No. 110 Fulton st.; possession May 1.

WANTED—A GENTLE HORSE, BROKEN TO SADdle and harness; fair traveler; also light harness; low priced. Address P., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

CLOTHING.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1876.
MAX STADLER. | MAX STADLER & CO.,
Late Stadler & Co. | Ball, Black & Co.'s Building, 565 and 567 Broadway, corner Prince st.,
Take pleasure in announcing that they now occupy the entire upper part of the above-named building, where they are ready to sell
MEN'S, YOUTH'S, AND BOYS' CLOTHING AT WHOLSALE.
All material used in manufacturing has been purchased for cash since the 12th of January, and consequently they can sell at prices twenty per cent. lower than any house in the United States.
They offer the benefit of this extraordinary advantage to all their customers, who are herewith cordially invited to an inspection of their stock. The entrance for customers is through Ball, Black & Co.'s store, Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway. MAX STADLER & CO.

STORAGE.

CURRIE, PURDY & CO.'S
STORAGE WAREHOUSES
FOR
FURNITURE, &C.
RATE OF INSURANCE, 50c.
Nos. 7 and 12 Washington place, between Broadway and Greene st. Also, furniture and other property sold at auction and private sale.
CURRIE, PURDY & CO.,
Office No. 7 Washington place, corner Mercer st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WILLIAM A. COLLINS, (COLLINS & CO.,) ENgrosser, copyist, and lithographer, No. 20 Nassau st., respectfully appeals to his patrons in the legal profession that they will refuse the solicitations of other persons who have been in his employ, and who are seeking by unworthy means to deprive him of the patronage which he has gained by many years of faithful service to the profession, and which he trusts will not be withdrawn from him for the benefit of persons wrongfully endeavoring to injure him.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS.—New designs, from $12 upward; also, monumental work at greatly reduced prices; marble turning for the trade. A. KLABER, No. 134 East 18th st., near 3d av., N. Y.

MANTELS—MARBLE, SLATE, AND HARD wood; unique designs, iron cresting, fence, stable fixtures, grates, weather-vanes, &c.
W. D. & A. S. NICHOLS, No. 73 Hudson st., N.Y.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1876.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Ferreol—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Mr. J. H. Stoddart, Miss Kate Claxton. Matinée.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Julius Cæsar.—Mr. Lawrence Barrett, Mr. F. C. Bangs, Mr. E. L. Davenport. Matinée.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Pique—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Fanny Davenport. Matinée.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Romance of a Poor Young Man—Mr. H. J. Montague, Mr. John Gilbert. Matinée—The Wonder—Mr. Lester Wallack.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Opera, Comedy, Burlesque—Miss A. Estelle, Mr. Lennox. Matinée.

EAGLE THEATRE.—Songs, Dances, Drama, Farce. Matinée.

PARK THEATRE.—Brass—Miss Rose Wood, Miss Leslie, Mr. George F. Rowe, Mr. Lewis Morrison. Matinée.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.—Rose Michel—Miss Rose Eytinge, Mr. J. B. Studley. Matinée.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Vaudeville and Variety Entertainment. Matinée at 2.

CHICKERING HALL.—At 2—Piano Recital by Dr. Von Bülow.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performance—Curiosities—Afternoon and evening.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.—Novelty and Variety Entertainment—Tony Pastor.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Burlesque, Songs, and Negro Comicalities. Matinée.

STEINWAY HALL.—Grand Symphony Concert under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT ARMORY.—Promenade Concert by Gilmore's Band.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.—Vaudeville and Novelty Entertainment. Matinée.

Gen. Heidrick, of Iowa, is coming to the front as the champion jobber in post traderships. For a firm of brothers of the name of Leighton he obtained appointments to three posts, and, without putting in any capital, he enjoyed a third interest in each. Under this corrupt compact, Heidrick drew some $25,000, and under a similar agreement with one Reynolds, at Camp Supply, he is said to have drawn the monstrous profit of $55,000 a year for two years. This latter statement, however, is given on second-hand testimony only. Gen. Heidrick is said to be an intimate friend of Gen. Belknap, and it may fairly be concluded that he did not have the dispensing of so much valuable patronage without sharing it with somebody. Orvil Grant, too, appears again as a partner of one of the Leightons at Fort Peck. His share of the profits of that copartnership was $300 a month—rather a better "plant," apparently, than some of the Indian posts which the President's brother found so unremunerative.

The testimony of Mrs. Marsh contains no information of the slightest value either in regard to Mr. Pendleton's railroad claim or to Marsh's post tradership. It would appear that all the stories which ascribed the revelation of the Fort Sill jobbery to the resentment of Mrs. Marsh against Mrs. Belknap were pure fiction. Her demeanor on the witness-stand showed a desire to shield her former friend and associate rather than a wish to tell all she knew to her discredit. It is stated that there are doubts about the sufficiency of Marsh's own testimony for the purposes of the impeachment managers, though from the amount of new matter which is brought up almost daily, in regard to selling post traderships for a consideration, one would imagine that there is a fair chance of connecting Gen. Belknap with other improper bargains besides the one relating to Fort Sill. It came out yesterday that Marsh never heard of the alleged intention of the Cabinet to prosecute him until he reached Montreal. That disposes of another piece of Democratic romance.

Mr. Charles A. Eldredge was a Democratic member of Congress from Wisconsin in 1871. At that time he invested five thousand dollars in the real estate pool, since made notorious by the difficulties in which its management has involved Mr. Hallet Kilbourn. The Government is one of the creditors of Jay Cooke & Co., and, as that firm was concerned in the real estate pool, Congress sought to investigate the matter. Mr. Kilbourn refused to show his books and exhibit the names of the partners of the business which he managed. He was declared in contempt of the House and was sent to prison, where he still remains; and he has also been indicted for the misdemeanor of refusing the demand of the House. Now, Mr. Eldredge comes out and acknowledges that he was one of the members of Kilbourn's company, and that title was taken in the name of a Trustee instead of in the names of the investors. Additional investigation may be necessary to ascertain whether the transaction was the "perfectly legitimate and proper" one which Mr. Eldredge describes. If the committee think it necessary to find out the names of the members of the real estate pool, why do they not summon Eldredge? And if he should refuse to answer, would he be sent to keep Kilbourn company?

Gov. Tilden's Message to the Legislature yesterday, on canal affairs has at least the merit of brevity and directness. After summarizing the results of last year's investigations, and stating the conclusions they establish, he suggests that the Legislature put an immediate stop to the business of extraordinary repairs; that an appropriation of $400,000 be made to close existing contracts, and $100,000 to pay for protecting or finishing such work as may require it; that $400,000 be expended to improve the water-way of the Erie Canal, with a view of giving full seven feet depth of water, and $15,000 for surveying the canal, to determine where improvements are most needed; that the improvement of the Champlain Canal be continued, and that the Canal Board be directed to report to the next Legislature what specific improvements, other than those mentioned, are essential to the interests of the State. He further recommends the passage of the bill enlarging the powers of the Canal Board, and that "an ample appropriation" be made to enable the Attorney General to prosecute the suits against fraudulent contractors and others.

It is suggested that the decision of the Supreme Court against the constitutionality of the Immigration laws opens the way to applications for the passage of a law to refund the sums paid as head-money by the steam-ship companies. It is not unlikely that bills with this intent will soon make their appearance at Albany, with or without the sanction of the companies, for the business offers too favorable a field for the operations of the lobbyists to be overlooked. There can be no doubt, however, of the equities of the case, whatever its legal aspect may be. The people who paid the head-money were not the steam-ship companies, but the immigrants. Every cent of the tax was added to the passage rates paid by them; and had there been no tax, these rates would have been less by just that amount. If any money is to be refunded, it ought to go to the passengers and not to the carrying companies.

Mr. Sloan may take a just pride in the success with which he has carried through the important bills coming from the Ways and Means Committee. The Appropriation bill was disposed of by the Assembly in two sittings, and the Supply bill, first taken up on Thursday, passed its third reading yesterday by unanimous vote of the House. It is doubtful whether these bills were ever before put on their passage with such ease and speed. No more flattering evidence could be given of the confidence of his fellow-members in the ability and integrity of the gentleman who had charge of them.

Controller Green has addressed a memorial to the Legislature pointing out the inequitable character of the two bills which have been introduced with the view of reducing the rate of interest on arrears of taxes and assessments. He shows that the rights of the majority of tax-payers are to be sacrificed in order to save a delinquent minority from the consequences of their neglect, and to put them really upon a better footing than those who have been foremost in paying. If the bills should pass, and all the taxes and assessments in arrears should be paid within the time specified in the bills, at the reduced rate of interest, the result would be a direct loss to the City in interest of over one and a half millions. The City has calculated on the receipt of this interest, and it would have to be made up by imposing so much additional taxation on the community. The passage of these bills, moreover, would afford a precedent which might be followed every few years; and a sure result of this would be to discourage the prompt payment of taxes on the part of those who have not been backward before. It would tend to encourage the expectation that in another few years some legislation would enable them to pay without penalty, and that meanwhile they would have the use of their money.

A WORD TO THE LEGISLATURE.

If the Legislature has a proper regard for its own reputation, it will adjourn before the end of April. A long session means increased opportunities for jobbery, increasing lack of discipline, and a favorable field for the operations of the lobby. So far, the merits of this Legislature have been chiefly negative. It has been about twelve weeks in session, and has done very little harm and no very appreciable amount of good. The Supply bill has passed the Assembly with highly creditable promptitude, and in a shape to which the Republican Party can point with satisfaction. A number of minor bills have been disposed of, some jobs have been killed, some good measures thrown out, and some hopelessly mutilated, and that is about all. The Convict Labor bill is the only important measure of reform relating to this City which has been passed, and the Governor's veto of that measure has at least served to show how little substantial relief the tax-payers of New-York can expect from a man who has staked his political future on his success in pandering to the ignorant prejudices of the masses of the Democratic Party.

So far, New-York and Brooklyn have had very little reason to be thankful to this Legislature, and as these cities pay some sixty per cent. of all the taxation for State purposes, they have a pretty well-defined claim to attention. Brooklyn wanted some amendments made to its charter with a view to increased economy and administrative efficiency. The amendments were asked for by Mayor Schroeder, Gen. Slocum, and a number of the best citizens of Brooklyn, irrespective of party. That bill was defeated by five Republicans voting with the Democrats. Two of these, Lawson and Gallaher, were from Erie County, and developed on this occasion a capacity for independent action which somewhat surprised their friends. Another, Gugel, is from this City, and is said to have voted in the Committee on Cities in favor of the bill. The other two—Slingerland, of Albany, and Hoffman, of New-York—must be credited with voting on the Democratic side from conviction, though nothing in their previous record entitles them to be regarded as men of very tender conscience. The fate of this bill is merely cited as an illustration of the curiously occult reasons which intervene to defeat a measure of the highest public necessity. It may serve also as an example of how absolutely all reform measures depend upon the support of the Republican majority. The Democrats may be trusted to resist every change which contemplates the diminution of offices or the retrenchment of expenditures in any locality where their political friends feed at the public crib.

That fact received another illustration in the progress of the bill in regard to contracts for public work and the issue of assessment bonds. Its passage was secured in the Assembly by an almost strict party vote, only two Democrats voting in its favor, and it must pass the Senate by a similar agreement among Republicans. The bill in regard to official salaries in New-York City makes very little headway in the Assembly, though its very imperfect methods of retrenchment render its fate of less importance than it might otherwise have been. Any measure of this character which fails to give power to sweep away a mass of exorbitant salaries among court officers and attendants, and among the minor officials of the City generally, is not one which will satisfy the demands of public sentiment. The bills for the reform of the District Courts, for keeping departmental expenditures within the limits of appropriations, for preventing the abuse of corporate charters for purposes of partisan politics, and for depriving an out-going Mayor of the power of making appointments which rightfully belong to his successor, are all in a state of legislative coma. The fate of the last of these measures, if not that of some of the others mentioned, is understood to depend upon the success of Mayor Wickham in manipulating the Legislature through the agency of Republican office-holders. Politicians at Albany hardly understand the signs of the times if they allow themselves to become parties to any such dickering. Public interest apart, the men who allow themselves in these days to be labeled as Tammany Republicans will find that course a short and easy method of political suicide. But for some kind of secret compact, it is difficult to understand why the One Commissioner Park bill should have been passed in a shape so different from its original one, and for the credit of the party we trust the Senate will insist on seeing its essential features restored.

The Legislature has it in its power to do some very effective service to the public, and to strengthen the hands of the Republican party for the approaching political campaign. It cannot do either by leaving proposals of reform and retrenchment to shift for themselves, and by shutting its eyes while some of the less scrupulous members of the majority are making bargains with Tammany politicians or their agents in the Lobby. The incapacity and jobbery of the Democrats in the Legislature of 1875 certainly contributed to the defeat of their party last Fall, and unless Republicans waken up to the necessities of the occasion, the record of the Legislature of 1876 will introduce an element of weakness into the party canvass of the year. In hard times, people are exceedingly sensitive about being cheated out of perfectly practicable measures of relief from taxation, and the Governor and his party will certainly not abate one jot of their claims to be considered the only friends of the taxpayers, after doing their best to defeat all attempts at saving money by reform legislation. The Republican majority must be able to point to some solid achievements of their own, if they expect people to recognize the shortcomings of their adversaries.

POSTAL EXPENSES.

If Congress desires to make the postal service self-sustaining, it must address itself to some of the details of the business which have not yet received much attention. The proposition to make the service pay for itself is a novelty in legislation, but it is possible that the Government may eventually reach the desired result without serious inconvenience to the people. Of course, nobody thinks of increasing the rate of postage on first-class or second-class mail matter. But it seems most natural, though none can tell why, for legislative economists to seize upon the third-class matter as the most burdensome, expensive, and generally objectionable of all that is carried in the mails. One would suppose that transient newspapers, periodicals, and books were the only sources of loss to the Government, and that their carriage was all that prevented the Post Office Department from being self-sustaining. The business of carrying dry goods, groceries, and miscellaneous merchandise is left out of account for some reason, and a violent attack is made on that pernicious material—printed pages.

According to the late report of the Postmaster General, the postal receipts for the last fiscal year were nearly two million dollars less than the estimates. This he ascribes to the general depression of business and to the increase of the rate of postage on third-class matter, which "very materially reduced the amount of transient papers, books, &c., transmitted through the mails." Now, it cannot be claimed that this evident decline in the volume of third-class matter made any difference in the cost of the service. For, during that time, according to the Postmaster General, the department carried two or three hundred tons of public documents free, without any perceptible increase of cost or labor. It is not worth while now to argue that the doubling of the rate of postage on third-class matter has reduced the postal revenue, as well as the amount of printed matter circulated. Leaving merchandise out of the question, it must be admitted by every candid man who has looked into the facts, that only a restoration of the old rates is likely to restore the revenue derived from this class to something like its former standard.

It is possible that the carriage of bound books in the mails might be kept within reasonable limits by a rate adjusted on a sliding scale as to distances, and nearly corresponding to the rates charged by express companies. It is certain that four-pound packages of goods should not be classed with transient newspapers and other printed matter. There is neither sense nor reason in any such classification. And it is highly probable that the deficiency in receipts which is thoughtlessly charged to transient printed matter is nearly all chargeable to the mailable merchandise. Yet legislators, with unaccountable obstinacy, persist in sweeping these wholly different classes into one mass. But while the discussion seems altogether directed to the cost of matter carried in the mails, the other expenses of the service are overlooked. The Government sells enormous numbers of plain and printed envelopes, newspaper wrappers, and postal cards. The production of these has been greatly stimulated during the past two or three years. Even though the postal business was depressed in 1875, according to the Postmaster General, official figures show the following increase of the production of these articles in 1875, as compared with 1874: On plain stamped envelopes, 11.02 per cent.; on return request envelopes, 5.18 per cent.; on newspaper wrappers, 17.96 per cent.; on postal cards, 18.15 per cent. The receipts from these four sources are equal to one-fifth of the entire revenue of the Department. Taking the figures of the Post Office Department for a basis, it is estimated that the transportation of these articles costs the Government $2,718,350. And these articles are distributed to the people below cost. That is to say, the Government undersells the makers of letter and newspaper envelopes, (allowing the regular price for the stamps affixed,) and prints on letter envelopes an address card free of cost. Postal cards are also sold at a dead loss. And, as the Government pays for its envelopes and printing, it annually loses in this way, according to one reasonable statement, $668,650 on postal cards, and $2,783,811 on envelopes.

Practically, the Government gives away the postal cards, if the stamp printed thereon has any representative value. Manufacturers and dealers in those articles sold by the Post Office Department remonstrate against such an interference with their business. Naturally enough, the people at large, who support the postal service, are quite willing to get their postal cards and printing free, and their envelopes at nominal prices. But when they are compelled to choose between these advantages and a reasonable rate on third-class mail matter, they will undoubtedly choose the latter. Senator Hamlin informs us that the Senate Committee is working only to make the postal service self-sustaining. No legislator should allow himself to be deluded with the notion that the popular regard for stamped and printed envelopes and postal cards is for one moment comparable with the universal interest felt in the rates of postage exacted on printed mail matter. One of these branches of the postal business affects a fraction of the people. The other touches every man, woman, and child in the Republic. When the Government stops the leak which is made by selling envelopes and cards at a loss, and saves the money stolen by straw-bidding contractors, there will be no occasion to tax the diffusion of intelligence.

THE REVIVALISTS AND MODERN SKEPTICISM.

An English traveler, who is a fair representative of one side of modern "culture," has recently published an account of a journey through the Holy Land in company with Mr. Buckle. The chief occupation of this gentleman amid those scenes so sacred to a large part of mankind was to convince Mr. Buckle that even his shreds of religious faith were mere figments; that the belief in immortality was a delusion, and the idea of a God a relic of ancient superstition. Mr. Buckle, it will be remembered, suffered great exhaustion under this process and his long journey, was left by his companion in a feeble condition in Damascus, and, owing to what the writer calls the "irony of fate," but which plain people will call the heartlessness of an atheist, was abandoned to die alone. Mr. Glennie-Stuart, in this volume, (*Pilgrim Memories,*) goes out of the way to print a note upon the work of the Evangelists now in this City, styling them "adventurers," and asserting that many cases of insanity have been the result of their efforts in Great Britain.

We cannot say precisely what the effect of their labors has been abroad, but it is very evident that here the influence is directly the opposite of that which produces mental disturbance. In fact, in this City, they may be said to have checked insanity, in that they have broken up habits of drinking in numbers of persons, and sent them back to their homes reformed men and women, though madness in its worst form, *delirium tremens,* was threatening them. Nor can the influence of the revivalists here be called exciting or sensational. There has not been the usual manifestation of feeling in these meetings which is common in revivals. No physical excitement has been apparent. The audiences have been singularly calm and still. Great numbers of people have left their old courses of life, and have set before themselves a new ideal; but the change has been quiet and deep, showing itself in more sweet and just lives—not in noise or speech or tears. How a writer, calling himself a philosopher and lover of truth, and boasting himself a gentleman, can stigmatize these men as "adventurers" we cannot understand. An adventurer seeks money or selfish ends, but these preachers can truly say, amid a generation given up to greed, that they have "coveted no man's gold or silver or apparel." In cities crowded with luxurious homes they have had no certain dwelling-place. While others are accumulating property for sickness or old age, they earn no money, and their families depend upon the kindness of strangers. We should not have respected them the less had they received a fair compensation for their useful labors, but, under any circumstances, we submit that they least of all merit the epithet of "adventurers."

According to Mr. Stuart and his school, the thousand-year agonies of humanity are the useless sufferings of accidental beings under the iron heel of chance; the hopes of millions of death-beds lighting up the "Dark Valley" are like the gleams of Summer lightning on a midnight sky, leaving a deeper darkness; the faith as taught by Revelation is only a mirage; and God himself is but the shadow of a force. But while preaching this comforting gospel, Mr. Stuart feels the necessity of "an ideal out of one's self," of a "principle of love" which shall impel man to the highest unselfish action; and he cannot find words equal to express his admiration of Buddha Gothama, who left a prince's throne to cure the evils of fallen humanity. It is a singular instance of the narrowness of modern "liberalism" that such writers do not see that men like Moody and Sankey are above all preaching an "ideal out of one's self," and that they hold forth incessantly the very embodiment of the "principle of love," and that the drift and purpose of all their teachings is for men to come out of themselves, to forget themselves, and be filled with a belief and an ideal which is far beyond and above feeble humanity. If Socrates taught the absolute devotion to truth, they teach it more fully. If Buddha was filled with compassion for suffering humanity, they present One who has carried the very name of the "Man of Sorrows." If Confucius inculcated the principles of humanity, they preach Him who has embodied human brotherhood. Why cannot the skeptical school analyze modern Christianity as well as ancient Buddhism? Surely the one is as worthy of study and fair treatment as the other.

Had Mr. Moody been an ancient Egyptian priest, seeking to make men better, and devoting his life to preaching the doctrine of love and the belief in Osiris, the works of modern skeptics would have rung with his praises. But being only a Christian, and an American, and spending his days and nights in teaching men truth and love and brotherhood and justice, and, above all, presenting the life which embodies these, and calling men out of themselves to the ideal and the truth contained in the grandest of all world-events, he is an "adventurer." Whatever philosophical skeptics, however, may say, the work accomplished this Winter in this City for private and public morals will live. The drunken have become sober, the vicious virtuous, the worldly and self-seeking unselfish, the ignoble noble, the impure pure, the youth have started with more generous aims, the old have been stirred from old ways of grossness, a new hope has lifted up hundreds of human beings, a new consolation has come to the sorrowful, and a better principle has entered the sordid life of the day, through the labors of these plain men. Whatever the prejudiced may call them, the honest-minded and just will not forget their labors of love.

THE SAMOAN TROUBLES.

The readers of The Times are already aware that a British man-of-war recently seized and sold the Samoan Navy, including its howitzer, its poker deck, its bottles of whisky, and other Government stores, under the pretext that a cannibal navy had no right to fly the American flag. The details of the affair have since been furnished by a leading cannibal of Apia, who has written a strictly private letter to an eminent citizen of San Francisco, for publication in a California newspaper. From this letter it appears that the Samoan Government has been simultaneously assaulted by a sturdy British Captain, by three particularly aggravating Consuls, and by an indefinite quantity of missionaries, and that the unequal strife is still in progress, and threatens the direst consequences.

The seizure of the Samoan Navy was made in accordance with the advice of the foreign consuls resident at Apia; but no warning of the contemplated extirpation of his Navy was given to the Samoan Government, which, as every one knows, consists exclusively of Mr. Steinberger. On hearing the news, the Government instantly ran down to the sea-shore, and perceiving that the deck of the Navy was crowded with six British marines, recognized the hopelessness of attempting to repossess himself of the public property by force. Being an experienced and far-sighted Government, he immediately foresaw that an attack might at any moment be made upon the national arsenal at Muhinn Point, and he therefore crammed the arms and ordnance stores of the Samoan Army into his waist-cloth and conveyed them to a fort in the interior of the island. The next day the British commander, who had sent an overwhelming force of two powder monkeys to sack the arsenal, found that he was too late, and he therefore set out, in company with two or three of his officers, to storm the Samoan fort to which the arms and stores had been conveyed. He reached the fort, but was refused admittance. There can be but little doubt that this refusal was thoroughly justified by military law. When a hostile naval force marches to a fort, knocks loudly at the front door, announces that it has come in order to capture the place, and demands to know, with much unnecessary profanity, why some one does not come down and open the door, it is plainly the duty of the garrison to mention politely, and out of the second-story front-window, that they must really decline to receive any visitors. The English Captain, however, did not take this view of the matter. He decided that he had been personally insulted, and on his return to his ship, he sent the Samoan Government a note formally requesting that due notice should be taken of the fact that he was in a tremendous rage.

The next scene in this eventful drama, was the examination of the Samoan Government before the British Captain and the assembled Consuls. There is no doubt that the gallant Captain had in former years served on the coast of Africa, and that the experience thus obtained directed his method of treating the Samoan Government. Having been accustomed, on boarding a suspected slaver, to demand a sight of her papers, he naturally felt that the first thing to do, after boarding the Samoan Islands, was to ask somebody to instantly exhibit some sort of papers. The Samoan Government firmly refused to accede to this demand, and as there is not the least reason to suppose that he possessed any papers whatever, except an odd number of an American illustrated paper containing a portrait and biographical sketch of Mr. Steinberger, such refusal was undoubtedly wise and dignified. Failing to make the Government produce its imaginary register, manifest, and Custom-house clearance, the British Captain and his consular advisers relieved their minds by vaguely threatening dreadful things. The unhappy Samoan Government was told that "he had better be careful." The American Consul darkly promised that "he would let him know," and the British Captain, harassed by the conviction that all the precedents of the slave trade required him to put a prize crew on board the Samoan Islands, with orders to execute the physically impossible feat of taking the islands into the nearest British port, there to be tried and condemned by a Court of Admiralty, glared solemnly at the Government, and from time to time recited to him brief and uncomplimentary scraps of biographical information concerning the Government's alleged ancestors, and certain obscure diseases of the eyes and heart which he was destined to contract at no distant day. Finally, the examination came to an end, and the Government returned to his palace, while his enemies remained in consultation to devise new plans for his annoyance.

The end of the whole matter was that the Consuls published a proclamation forbidding all foreigners to recognize or obey the Samoan Government; the British Captain sent for another frigate, with the vague impression that by the help of strong reinforcements he might yet succeed in making somebody show their papers; the resident missionaries undertook to induce the Samoans to ask for Mr. Steinberger's resignation, and that harassed Government opened a new box of strong cigars, and under their calming influence asked himself whether Christianity and trowsers and a quiet life were not really more to be desired than the glory and vexation of playing at royalty with missionaries who do not understand the game, and with British Captains and miscellaneous Consuls who refuse to play fairly, and who openly mock at a make-believe monarch.

THE SYRACUSE CONVENTION

A REVIEW OF ITS ACTION.

PROBABLE POSITION OF THE DELEGATES AT CINCINNATI—MR. CURTIS THINKS THEM FREE TO VOTE AS THEY PLEASE—A SILENT ELEMENT AGAINST MR. CONKLING—THE BACKBONE OF THE OPPOSITION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Albany, Friday, March 24, 1876.

Sufficient time having elapsed to allow whatever passion might have been engendered at the Syracuse Convention to subside, and for the expression of the sober second thought of the Republican Party, a review of the convention itself, and of its results, may be safely made. In order that this review might be comprehensive and correct, careful inquiries have been made by The Times representatives in Syracuse, in Albany, and other places. It is therefore possible to offer a résumé which will not only give the situation as it is to-day, but which will in a large degree forecast the future.

Touching first on a minor point, it should be said that never was there a better tempered body than the Syracuse Convention. The friends of Senator Conkling, no less than his opponents, listened with the greatest respect and most absorbing interest to the splendid speech of Mr. Curtis, and both sides were ready at any moment during the long and exciting session to laugh with or at anybody or anything. When Mr. Lapham forgot himself and said something about the 200,000 members of the Boards of Supervisers of the State of New-York the whole body shook with laughter, and when Gen. Knapp, with an earnestness which showed that he was firmly convinced of the fact, said that he knew nothing about the Senate rules, there was an even greater roar. This good humor lasted to the end, for it was given an expression late in the day when Mr. Washburn, of Otsego, left terra firma on the wings of the American eagle and soared into the far upper air of nonsensical eloquence. It was too absurd for endurance, and although he was attempting to speak in the interest of the majority, everybody roared again and even more heartily than ever before. It may be said that this perennial good nature was in no way a matter of consequence, but careful observers say that it is of importance because it shows that no bad blood has been left behind the proceedings of Wednesday. Whatever may happen at Cincinnati, the future action of the party in the State is sure to be harmonious.

This being the case, as it undoubtedly is, the important inquiry arises as to what the delegation will do at Cincinnati, and first of all as to the view which the delegates take of the Conkling resolution. Senator Tobey is in a minority of one in the opinion that it is an iron-clad instruction to the delegation to vote for Conkling, first, last, and all the time. Mr. Curtis, who represents the other extreme, says that it is not even a request to vote for the Oneida Senator, but leaves every delegate free to vote on the first ballot, and every other, precisely as his conscience shall dictate, and it is a right he proposes to exercise to the fullest extent. Senator Woodin, Senator Moore, and other influential members of the delegation, look upon the resolution as a request which they are bound to respect, so far at least as to vote for Mr. Conkling so long as there is any chance of his nomination, but that at the moment when that is gone they are at full liberty to vote precisely as each individual delegate may choose. It can be said with perfect safety that the unit rule can in no case be enforced, even should it be adopted by the caucus of the delegation, and that neither upon the first ballot nor upon any other will Mr. Conkling have the solid vote of the State. How many will join Mr. Curtis in voting against Mr. Conkling on the first ballot it is impossible to say, but unless he develops a strength on that ballot which even his most intense partisans do not believe he has, on the second call of the roll at least twenty-five of the New-York delegates will be arrayed against him.

That the delegation goes to Cincinnati thus practically untrammeled is due exclusively to the wise and fearless course adopted by Hon. George William Curtis. When Mr. Conkling's friends retreated from an iron-clad resolution of instruction, and next from a request, and finally settled down on the mere presentation of Mr. Conkling's name to the Cincinnati Convention, the opponents of Conkling, with the single exception of Mr. Curtis, believed that it was unnecessary and impolitic to make any fight against the programme as it was finally arranged. They all went to Mr. Curtis and gave him their views, and his answer was that, while he had the greatest respect for their motives, he was surprised at their political fatuity. He said that, whatever they might do, he was firmly resolved to act upon his own convictions, which were that to allow the name of Mr. Conkling to go to Cincinnati without a protest against it in Syracuse was to enable Mr. Conkling to say, as he would have a perfect right to say, that he was the unanimous choice of the Republicans of New-York for President of the United States. For himself, he did not believe that Mr. Conkling was the choice of even a majority of the people, and being so convinced, he was not to be caught in the trap set by the managers in the adroit resolutions they presented. The result in his judgment justified his action. He had never had any idea that he could carry the convention with him, nor did he expect so large a vote as his substitute received. To put his hopes into his own terse language, it was not success that he expected, but the moral effect of defeat, and he believed that he had secured even more than he had any reason to hope for. Mr. Conkling goes to Cincinnati with a convention of his State behind him, one-third of whose numbers not only voted against him but determined not to have him on any condition whatsoever. Had there been only ten votes against him his prospects would not have been brilliant, but with the vote which was cast he and his friends were welcome to all the Presidential possibilities they can find for him in the situation. Mr. Curtis said that but for personal interest the vote for his substitute would have been much larger, and instanced the case of Hon. Hamilton Fish, Jr., who was in hearty accord with it, but voted the other way because, as his father's name had been mentioned in the debate as a possible candidate from New-York, an affirmative vote would seem to express a wish on his part to leave the door open for such a contingency. Mr. Curtis said that he highly respected the motives of Mr. Fish, as he did those of other gentlemen, who, being in sympathy with him, yet voted against him. Having said this, he naturally passed to the charge made against him concerning his own motives in the course he had taken. A rural politician approached Mr. Curtis, and said he understood that he had dined lately with Mr. Blaine, and Mr. Curtis was forced to plead guilty to the charge. The rural politician then proceeded to say that it was understood that at this dinner he had been promised the English mission, and the only reply Mr. Curtis made to this was that he was glad to find that his price had risen, for the first story was that he had been purchased with the dinner only. It is hardly necessary to add that Mr. Curtis has made no promises to anybody, and nobody knows how he will vote at Cincinnati further than that he will not under any circumstances vote for Roscoe Conkling.

It was perfectly clear at Syracuse that a very large number of politicians who are powerful in various parts of the State, while nominally casting their influence for Senator Conkling, secretly desired his overthrow. One gentleman was asked to serve as permanent President of the Convention. He took time for consideration, and respectfully declined. Between the morning and the afternoon sessions the same gentleman was asked to speak in favor of the Senator. He again declined on the plea of lack of time for preparation. A well-known ex-member of Congress, and one of the most eloquent men in the nation, who, of all others, should have replied to Mr. Curtis in behalf of the Senator from New-York, sat still in his seat and never opened his lips during the proceedings. Another gentleman, exceedingly prominent in the councils of the party in the State, and whose affinities have always been supposed to point in Conkling's direction, was a delegate, came to Syracuse, but failed to show up in the convention. His clarion voice and ringing, decisive accents were not heard in favor of the man who sorely needed help. Not a man with a State reputation said one word for the "Choice" of New-York. Judge Lapham, of Ontario, (a county where the Republican vote has been growing small by degrees and beautifully less for years,) delivered an address that failed to arouse the feeling of his own partisans. Mr. Clarence Seward made what some of the officers on the platform called "good points," but the "points" left no impression. It was a sorry sight. The defense of the man who has ruled the State for eight years was left to gentlemen who were utterly unknown, and whose appearance on the platform was regularly received with a buzz of "Who is he?" It is only just to say that most of the success of the Senator's friends was due to the practical good sense of Mr. Charles C. Smith, the editor of the Albany *Evening Journal.* This gentleman was Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, and is believed to be the author of the platform.

The backbone of the opposition came from the friends of William A. Wheeler. Without the powerful aid of their influence the struggle against "instruction" would have been a very weak one. This fight, too, was made in direct opposition to that gentleman's wishes. He would have avoided a contest. But the men of Northern New-York are men of earnest convictions, and so thoroughly devoted to their favorite that they determined to fight for him, even in defiance of his expressed desires. It is useless, after this decided expression of their preference, to longer attempt to disguise the fact that in some shape his name is to be brought before the National Convention. That it will be so brought when his friends think the proper time has arrived there is not a doubt, and that it will be received with great favor in many quarters little suspected just now is equally clear.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Republican Party in Boston is reunited, and consequently happy.

Hon. Graham N. Fitch has formally declined to become a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Indiana.

The Indianapolis *Journal* believes that reform can be had much cheaper than by establishing the Confederate head-quarters at Washington.

The Prohibitionists of Michigan, at a State Convention in Detroit on Wednesday, decided that it is not worth their while to oppose the proposed repeal of the anti-license clause in the State Constitution.

Mr. Voorhees, of Indiana, is credited with the expression of the belief that "if the Democratic National Convention nominates a hard-money Democrat two-thirds of the counties in Ohio and Indiana cannot be organized by the Democrats for the canvass."

Gov. Ames' trial under impeachment is to commence on Tuesday next. Should he be convicted President Stone, of the Senate, would become *ex officio* Governor of Mississippi. Mr. Stone is described as a Conservative politician six years a Senator, and a high-toned gentleman.

Mrs. Sarah E. H. Doyle, one of the most active and interested members of the Women's Board of Visitors to Penal and Correctional Institutions, of Rhode Island, has resigned because the board, as now constituted, can have no efficiency except where its suggestions or criticisms meet the entire approval of the male boards.

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser* prints a long editorial in favor of the "compromise" concerning the State indebtedness. In the same column it calls for the Congressional investigations to go on, saying that "a two-years' session of Congress would not be too long if all these frauds can be uncovered and stamped out."

The Cincinnati *Gazette* remarks: "No Asiatic despot is more enveloped by obsequious dependants on his favor, who dare offer no advice contrary to his humor, than the President of the United States. Nor is any one more shut out from public opinion or more exposed to misrepresentation of this by those who are its appointed representatives."

In his speech in Hartford on Thursday night Gen. Stewart L. Woodford said: "The demand of the hour is for honesty, and I trust that there will be no truckling, but frank recognition of this demand, at the Cincinnati Convention. Let no man be nominated except one whose name from one end of this land to the other shall be a synonym of perfect honesty and integrity."

Gen. A. H. Coffroth, of Pennsylvania, denies that when in Congress he sold a West Point cadetship. In a private note to the editor of the Pittsburg *Commercial* he says: "The charge made against me by Lilly is false—there is not a word of truth in it. I have evaded and refused to speak to this fellow Lilly for years; he is therefore very bitter and vindictive against me. I can scarcely believe that Lilly has sworn to this charge; if he has, he is a miserable, perjured wretch."

The Concord (N. H.) *Monitor,* while it would prefer Mr. Washburne, seems inclined to the opinion that Mr. Blaine is to be New-England's strongest preference for the Presidency. The *Monitor* would like to see Mr. Bristow's name second. It thinks that the New-Hampshire delegates should go to Cincinnati unpledged, but if the other New-England States are a unit in favor of a New-England candidate, it ought to be understood that the Granite State will not prove a stumbling block.

There was a solemn Democratic consultation in Indianapolis on Wednesday last, the State officers, including Gov. Hendricks, and the Chairman of the State Committee being among those who took part in the deliberations. The *Journal* says that one of the questions under discussion was, "What shall we do with Landers?" and, after much smoking of killikinick, it was concluded that they could do nothing; that they must come up in April and ratify the bargain made by Landers with the greenbackers in February last. Another and a larger meeting will be held soon, at which prominent Democrats from all parts of the State will be present.

CHICAGO WHISKY TRIALS.

Chicago, March 24.—In the case of Pohlman, Rust & Co. this morning, Herman Becker, the former storekeeper for the firm, who returned from Canada lately, testified that he had been cognizant of frauds committed by them, and that he had allowed such frauds. The usual method pursued was to use the stamps a second time. The distillery was sometimes run beyond its taxed capacity, and the surplus was put on the market without the payment of tax. He produced a note for $1,700, which he testified was given him in return for allowing these frauds.

Ernest Mattern testified that while storekeeper for Pohlman, Rust & Co. he had winked at frauds, and during less than a year had received $2,500 from the firm as compensation therefor. The frauds committed were in running the distillery beyond its taxed capacity, and in using stamps a second time. Both the proprietors understood this and made the bargain with him.

NEW FREIGHT RATES.

Chicago, March 24.—The following new rates on live stock have been made by the General Freight Agents here: From Chicago to New-York, 45 cents; to Philadelphia, 40½ cents; to Baltimore, 39 cents; and to Buffalo, 25 cents. The old rates were respectively 60, 54, 52, and 32½. A reduction of 5 cents per hundred pounds was also made on box meats and malt, the new rates being 40 cents.

ALBANY.

CLOSE OF THE WEEK'S WORK.

THE SUPPLY BILL IN THE HOUSE—GOV. TILDEN'S LATEST BID FOR THE PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION—MEASURES AFFECTING THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—CONTROLLER GREEN ON ARREARS OF TAXES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, March 24, 1876.

In the Assembly this morning, the Supply bill came up on its third reading and was passed by a unanimous vote and without important amendment. During its consideration, Mr. Weiant, "the young Democratic reformer from Rockland," who during the past week has been even more objectionable in his conduct than usual, objected to one or two of the items in the bill, and much to the disgust of the respectable members of both parties, had the foolhardiness to intimate that the Committee on Ways and Means had been unduly influenced in their action upon certain items, and had pushed the bill through the House without giving proper time for its consideration. This accusation was greeted by murmurs of disapprobation from different parts of the floor, and was indignantly refuted by Mr. Sloan, the Chairman of the committee. Mr. Hays also took the floor to defend his colleagues from the attack which had been made upon them. In concluding his speech he was interrupted by Weiant, who asked for information upon a certain point. Mr. Hays replied that he was always ready to give the young gentleman information, but that unfortunately he was not in a condition to supply him with either heart or understanding. At this the house broke out into a loud laugh, and "the young reformer" left the Chamber in disgust.

Speaker Husted presented a communication from the Controller of New-York City, protesting against the passage of the bill relieving the penalty on arrears of assessments. Following is an abstract of his letter:

A LETTER FROM CONTROLLER GREEN.

After alluding to the injustice of compelling those who pay their taxes promptly to pay interest on money borrowed to meet Municipal obligations, in consequence of delinquent tax-payers not paying promptly, the Controller says:

"If the interest which is paid by the City is not imposed upon delinquents, it must be upon the whole tax-paying body, and it is a very unusual economy that tells one who pays his debt tax promptly that he is also to be charged with the cost of the delinquency of those who do not. It must come to this if the penalty of delinquency is not borne by the delinquent himself."

Referring to the payment of taxes he says: "Every person who pays his taxes before the 1st day of November of the year in which they are due is allowed a deduction at the rate of seven per cent. per annum between the day of such payment and the first day of the following December. Taxes paid during the month of November are received at their face, no interest being allowed or charged. Those remaining unpaid on Dec. 1 are charged with a penalty of one per cent., and those in the same condition on Dec. 15 with an additional penalty of one per cent. Upon all taxes remaining unpaid on and after Jan. 1, interest is charged at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum from the date at which they become due. And, finally, if remaining unpaid at the end of three years the law authorizes the sale of the property."

As regards assessments he says: "All persons liable to pay assessments are allowed sixty days from the time they reach the Collector's hands in which to pay without interest. If not paid within that time a whole year from the date of confirmation is allowed, with interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum only. If after all this indulgence the assessment remains unpaid the law authorizes as in the case of taxes an increase of the rate of interest to twelve per cent. from the date the assessment was due, and a sale of the property after the lapse of three years."

It is apparent, the Controller says, that any remedy which removes the penalty for delay destroys one of the vital features of the system, benefits the dilatory, and puts a corresponding burden upon the prompt tax-payer. He also says that the City derives no profit from the increase on the rate of interest, as there is a large amount of interest annually paid by the City for money borrowed to meet deficiencies, created by the neglect of those who owe taxes and assessments to pay them when due. Out of this is also to come the annual expense of maintaining the officers, clerks, &c., of the bureau devoted solely to the conducting of this business. The assessment bonds outstanding which represent the advances made by the City, and on which it is paying about one and a quarter million of dollars annually as interest amounted on Jan. 1, 1876, to $21,322,200.

The amount of taxes remaining unpaid Jan. 1, 1876, was as follows:

On personal estate to Jan. 1, 1875	$10,641,377 28
On real estate to Jan. 1, 1875	5,002,668 99
On real and personal for the year 1875	5,925,895 00
Total	$21,569,941 27

The amount of taxes on real estate in arrears represents substantially the accumulations of the past five years. Of the amount of taxes on personal in arrears one-half has accumulated in the same period of time, owing among other things to the defective mode of assessment. The accrued interest on above to Jan. 1, 1876, is on:

Personal estate, about	$10,000,000
Real estate, about	1,000,000
Total	$11,000,000

The amount of assessments remaing unpaid on Jan. 1, 1876, was $8,740,060 25. About one-half of this sum was at that time drawing interest at seven per cent. only. The accrued interest to that date was nearly $2,000,000.

Large, he says, as the principal sums appear, the most cursory examination of the facts will show that they form but a small percentage of the entire sums levied as taxes and assessments, and any measures that might be taken to relieve persons who are in default could only be on the untenable ground that the small delinquent minority can have the established requirements of law, which have been complied with by the large majority, changed to their profit when, by neglect, they have incurred their penalties.

The Controller says that, should any law be passed, removing the extra rate now fixed by law on all amounts in arrears at the beginning of this year, it would, even on a calculation that leaves out of the account three-fourths of the amount of arrears of taxes on personal estate as being wholly uncollectable, result in a direct loss to the City of over one million and a half of dollars; and, further, that the passage of any bill to relieve delinquents of the consequence of their dilatoriness would be a most serious loss to the Treasury, and which would have to be made up by fresh taxation and debt and a great injury to those who have promptly borne their burden. It would bring no money to the Treasury that will not come there without it. It is, in short, to make a free gift in money to those who have failed to meet their obligations, and to impose upon those who have paid them fresh burdens in order that this gift may be made to others.

The memorial comes somewhat late, the bill having been passed to a third reading last night. Its final passage is said to be assured. Among the bills introduced was one by Mr. Peabody, which provides that persons or corporations having claims against the City of New-York may submit them to the Court of Arbitration of the Chamber of Commerce.

Gov. Tilden having been to New-York, and, as it is understood, having induced Senator Morrissey and the Anti-Tammany leaders to favorably consider his efforts to secure the nomination for the Presidency, is again engaged in the study of canal literature. This morning he presented the following special Message on the subject:

GOV. TILDEN'S MESSAGE.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
ALBANY, March 24, 1876.

To the Legislature:

The result of the investigations ordered at the last session into the work of the Erie and other canals, purporting to be improvements, and known in the language of our legislation as "extraordinary repairs," have been submitted to you. They establish these conclusions:

First—The expenditures for these purposes during the last five years were, directly, about $11,000,000, and indirectly, about $3,000,000, making $14,000,000, and involved a taxation amounting to nearly $15,000,000. This is in addition to vast sums expended in former years.

Second—The mass of the work for which these expenditures were made was of no real utility to the public. The waste in construction which furnished jobs to contractors, but was of no value to the State, has been even larger than the illicit and fraudulent gains.

Third—Most of the contracts were obtained by the system of unbalanced bids and other dishonest devices.

Fourth—Much of the work was executed in violation of the contracts, and is worthless.

The advantages to the State of the investigations have not been limited to the discovery of the particular frauds, nor even to the destruction of a system involving a vast annual loss to the tax-payers, demoralizing to the public service, and corrupting to all governmental life. Incidentally, in arresting these practices, a fund has been rescued from spoliation, out of which a real, important, and valuable improvement can be effected in the main trunks of the canals. On the first of last month there remained, as nearly as I can ascertain, of the funds applicable to extraordinary repairs and new work, unappropriated to specific objects, $633,000; existing appropriations for objects not under contract, $360,000; estimated as necessary to settle existing contracts—Erie Canal, $347,000; Champlain Canal, $30,000; Oneida Lake Canal, $6,000. Balance after settling contracts as proposed, $300,000: sum available for new work on Champlain Canal enlargement, $270,000; Oneida Lake, $41,000. Total, $1,604,000.

I respectfully recommend the enactment of laws providing for the following measures:

First—Empowering and directing the Canal Board to close all existing contracts for extraordinary repairs, except in those special cases where in the judgment of the Board it cannot be done without detriment to the interests of the State, and repealing all existing appropriations for extraordinary repairs.

Second—Appropriating not exceeding $400,000 to such payments as may be just and necessary to close existing contracts, but providing that no such appropriation shall become effectual in respect to payments on any contract until the same shall be certified by the State Engineer, in writing, to the Canal Board, and afterward duly approved by the Canal Board; and providing further, that nothing in any such act of appropriation shall operate or be construed to validate or recognize any contract tainted with illegality or fraud, or to waive any defense of the State in respect to any contract or any right of action in the State growing out of such contract, or of work done or required by the same, and likewise appriating not exceeding $100,000 for the purpose of protecting or finishing such work as in the judgment of the Canal Board the interests of the State may require to be so protected or finished.

Third—Appropriating not exceeding $400,000, to be expended with the approval of the State Engineer, and under the direction of the Canal Board, to the improvement of the water-way of the Erie Canal, with a view of giving seven feet depth of water, so far as may be practicable, at the opening of navigation in the present year: appropriating not exceeding $15,000 for a survey and measurement of the water-way of the Erie Canal for the purpose of determining its real condition and the places where it specially requires improvement, and appropriating from the residue of funds hitherto applicable to extraordinary repairs on the Erie Canal which are now or may come into the Treasury, including moneys which may be withheld by the State on existing contracts, or recovered by the State in respect to such contracts or work under them, such sums as may be necessary to improve the water-way of the Erie Canal to a depth of seven and a half or eight feet at such places as may be found most useful or most economical.

Fourth—Appropriating such proportion of the unexpended balance of former appropriations for the Champlain Canal as may be necessary to improve the water-way of that canal.

Fifth—Directing the Canal Board, at the commencement of the next session of the Legislature, to report what, if any, specific improvements, other than heretofore mentioned, are essential to the interests of the State. The advantages of improving the water-way of the Erie Canal were discussed by me in the annual Message of 1875, and again in the annual Message of 1876. In the special Message of March 19, 1875, while showing the enormous outlay on the canals for alleged improvements, questioning the utility of most of the new construction, exposing the fraudulent devices by which contracts were obtained, and inviting investigation as to the quality of the work, I still insisted on the immense benefits at comparatively small cost, of improving the water-way, in the following language. "In my judgment, a far more important improvement of the Erie Canal would be effected by a thorough system of ordinary repairs, which should give the water-way its proper and lawful dimensions, and by progressively deepening it, wherever reasonably practicable, from seven to eight feet, as the object would be merely to enable the submerged section of the boat to move in a larger area of water, so that the displaced fluid could pass the boat in a larger space. It would not be necessary to alter the culverts or other structures, or to carry the walls of the canal below the present bottom, and the benefit would be realized in each portion of the canal improved without reference to any other part of the channel, which should remain unchanged, in facilitating the movement of the boat and quickening its speed. It would increase the amount of service rendered in a given time, and would thereby diminish every element of the cost of transportation. It would benefit the boatmen and carriers more even than one cent a bushel remission of tolls. It would be of more real utility to navigation than five or ten times its cost expended in the average manner of so-called improvements on the public works. But it is too simple, too practically useful to enlist the imagination of projectors who seek the fame of magnificent constructions, and of the engineers who build monuments for exhibition to their rivals, to awaken the rapacity of cormorants who fatten on jobs." I renew the recommendation of my annual Message upon this subject, and particularly, "that provisions be made by law to enable the State Engineer, soon after navigation is opened, to measure the depth of water in the canal by cross sections as often as every four rods of its length and on the upper and lower mitresills of each lock." These opinions are deducted from the best engineering science as applied to canal navigation, and are confirmed by practical experience. In the present depressed state of business is found an increased necessity and a favorable opportunity for going on with this measure. The interests of the consumers in cheap navigation, of the boatmen and forwarders for every facility in their business, the low prices of material, and the scanty employment of labor are all circumstances which conspire to demand attention to this subject, and to make the present a fit and advantageous time in which to begin the work; and I do now earnestly ask your consideration of these recommendations, which I regard of high public importance. I avail myself of this opportunity to renew the recommendation recently submitted to you, that a law be passed conferring on the Canal Board full powers of investigation and redress of all wrongs done to the State in respect to canal work. It seems to me quite clear that such powers ought to be vested in that body and in every similar body in respect of the particular occasion. I likewise renew the recommendation of an ample appropriation in aid of the defense of the State against fraudulent or unjust canal contracts and in aid of civil and criminal actions in behalf of the State growing out of canal frauds. It is impossible to properly prepare such cases for trial without larger expenses than the State has hitherto been accustomed to make. The machinery of the State for such legal controversies is very inadequate and ineffective compared with that of the United States Government, or any other Government, and needs to be supplemented by accessory measures. In recent instances we have seen rich and powerful public delinquents in the courts defending their possession of plunder and their personal liberty by very numerous counsel, stimulated by enormous fees, exceeding many times ordinary professional compensation. The effect is to demand extraordinary sacrifices of time and effort on the part of those who represent the people to render the litigations extremely engrossing and burdensome. The State will not imitate the practice of an extraordinary rate of professional compensation; but not to foresee and to provide for attention, effort, and aids commensurate with the necessity, would be practically to abandon the assertion of the rights and the protection of the interests of the people against the wrong doers.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

BUSINESS IN THE SENATE.

When the Governor's Message was read, Senator Jacobs moved that it be referred to the Committee of the Whole and made a special order for Tuesday. The object of the motion was to give Senator Starbuck and some others of the Democratic Senators an opportunity to deliver long speeches on what they are pleased to term Gov. Tilden's great canal reform. After some debate the Message was laid on the table.

Senator Booth introduced to-day the bills published in THE TIMES this morning in relation to the reorganization of the Police force in the City of New-York, and the disbursement and deposit of City moneys. Senator Booth also introduced a bill providing that the Park Commissioners be authorized and directed to make a contract with the American Museum of National History for the occupation by it of the buildings erected, or to be erected, on that portion of the Central Park in the City of New-York formerly known as Manhattan square.

Senator Robertson introduced a bill repealing the act passed April 2, 1872, entitled "An act for the protection of tax-payers against the frauds, embezzlements, and wrongful acts of public officers and agents." Senator Bixby introduced a bill repealing an act to provide for the incorporation of religious societies, passed April 23, 1867. Senator Bixby introduced an act to reduce the several acts relating to the District Courts in the City of New-York into one act and to amend the several acts relating to the jurisdiction, powers, and duties of the Justices of the District Courts, and to the practice in said courts. The bill contains twenty-one sections, enlarging and adding to the power of the District Courts in a way that cannot fail to provoke much discussion. The bill, if it ever becomes a law, will be materially amended. Senator Havens introduced a bill amending the act to require the payment of certain premiums to the Fire Departments of cities and incorporated villages by fire insurance companies not organized under the laws of the State of New-York but doing business therein. The amendment consists in exempting the Cities of New-York and Albany from the provisions of the bill.

A bill was introduced by Senator Harris designed for the relief of tax-payers. It provides that any person who thinks that he has been unjustly taxed or assessed can appear before the Board of Supervisors of the county in which he resides and make his protest. If the Supervisors confirm the tax or assessment, he may pay under protest, and then commence suit in the Supreme Court to recover the amount which he deems to have been unjustly forced from him. Senator Baaden introduced a bill in relation to the execution of printing for and supply of stationery to the City of New-York, providing that the same shall be done by contract.

Senator Robertson, from the Judiciary Committee, reported, with some amendments, the bill in relation to Clerks, Deputy Clerks, and Assistant Clerks of the several courts of record in the City of New-York, and of the Surrogate's Court in said City; also, adversely, the act amending chapter 446 of the Laws of 1874 relative to the care and custody of the insane.

Senator Coleman, from the Committee on Banks, reported, with some amendments, the bill to amend chapter 871 of the Laws of 1875, entitled "An act to limit the charters of all savings banks or institutions for savings to a uniformity of power, rights, and liabilities, and to provide for the organization of savings banks, for their supervision, and for the administration of their affairs."

AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

DR. VON BULOW'S CONCERTS.

Dr. Von Bülow interpreted his third and last "Beethoven programme" at Chickering Hall, last evening. This included the sonata, opus 101; the grand sonata, opus 106, and the thirty-three variations on a waltz by Diabelli. The feature of the concert to which most interest attached was the second number. Dr. Von Bülow played the opus 106, not merely with the admirable technique revealed in his slightest efforts, but *con amore*. The delightful *allegro* and *scherzo vivace*, clear and sparkling beyond description, were executed with a spirit, a delicacy and a crispness of style which have never been approached; the *adagio appassionata*, although its character might have been so marked as to contrast still more strongly than it did with the previous movements, was full of graceful expressiveness, and the final *introduzione e fuga* were rendered with all the fluency and power for which the pianist's delivery of works of this sort is distinguished among the performances of his contemporaries. The thirty-three variations on a waltz of Diabelli were, of course, a *tour de force*, in respect of the memory, technique, and endurance of the artist, but we cannot help thinking that they have as little charm or value for a miscellaneous audience as the "Gradus ad Parnassum" would have. This afternoon Dr. Von Bülow repeats Wednesday's selections. Next week he will give the five remaining recitals of the series. Monday evening, fourteen or fifteen of Chopin's pieces are to make up the bill; Wednesday the twenty numbers chosen for interpretation are half by Schumann and half by Mendelssohn; Friday, Schubert and Liszt are to supply the music. Afternoon concerts are to occur on Thursday and Saturday.

LOCAL MENTION.

Dr. Von Bülow gives a recital at Steinway Hall, this afternoon.

Mr. Thomas' fifth symphony concert occurs at Steinway Hall, to-night.

Mr. F. S. Chanfrau acts this afternoon and this evening at Wood's Museum.

"Pique" is to be performed at to-day's matinée at the Fifth Avenue Theatre.

There will be a matinée performance of "Julius Cæsar" at Booth's, to-day.

Mr. Gilmore gives a concert at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory, this evening.

An afternoon representation of "Brass" is to take place to-day at the Park Theatre.

The San Francisco Minstrels offer their usual Saturday *après-midi* entertainment, to-day.

"Rose Michel" will be the attraction at the Brooklyn Theatre, this afternoon and this evening.

The first matinée representation of "Ferreol" may be attended at the Union Square Theatre, to-day.

Afternoon performances are set down for to-day at the Lyceum and Olympic Theatres and at the Parisian Varieties.

"The Wonder" will be acted at the matinée representation at Wallack's Theatre, to-day, and to-night "The Romance of a Poor Young Man" will be played there.

HOME GOSSIP.

Lotta was in Pittsburg, this week.

Mrs. Oates and her troupe are still in San Francisco.

Miss Maggie Mitchell was this week at De Bar's, in St. Louis.

Mr. John E. Owens was at McVicker's, in Chicago, this week.

Mme. Titiens was this week at the Philadelphia Academy of Music.

The Kiralfys have reached the St. Charles Theatre, in New-Orleans.

Mr. Frank Mayo was this week at the Holliday Street Theatre, in Baltimore.

Mr. John T. Raymond was at the Indianapolis Academy of Music, this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Florence were at the National Theatre in Washington, this week.

The Julia Mathews opera-bouffe troupe was this week at the Chicago Academy of Music.

The Kellogg English opera troupe is attracting overflowing audiences to the Boston Theatre, this week.

It will be ten days, according to the Baltimore physicians, before Miss Jewett is able to reappear on the stage.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Signor Salvini has entered upon a tour through the English provinces.

"La Petite Comtesse," at the Théâtre Taitbout, in Paris, can hardly be called a success.

Berlioz's "Damnation de Faust" was played with immense success at one of the recent concerts at the Paris Conservatoire.

Thérésa has appeared at the Paris Gaîté in the character of *Queen Popotte*, in the "Voyage dans la Lune," and sang four new songs composed expressly for her by Offenbach.

The representation of a new opera, "Monte Cristo," by M. Dell'Aquila, is announced at the Théâtre dal Verme, in Milan. The subject is doubtless taken from Alexandre Dumas' romantic work.

The rehearsals of Mermet's "Jeanne d'Arc" are being so rapidly urged on at the Paris Grand Opera, that a probability exists of its representation before the 20th of March, the time originally spoken of.

The representation given at Nice, by Mme. La Vicomiesse Vigier, (Sophie Cruvelli,) for the benefit of the poor, proved a brilliant success, and resulted in a shower of gold for the poor and a shower of flowers for the Countess.

The Committee of Examination of the Théâtre Français have heard a piece in one act and in verse by M. François Coppée, "Le Luthier de Crémone," which was unanimously accepted, and will have Coquelin, Thiron, and Mlle. Baretta for its interpreters.

The Théâtre du Château d'Eau has revived the "Bal du Sauvage," Carnival piece in three acts, by MM. Théodore and Hippolyte. The beast-tamer, Bidel, appeared in one part of the piece, and displayed his extraordinary power over his lions, tigers, hyenas, and other rough playfellows.

The death is announced in London of M. G. Paque, the well-known violoncellist, and a gentleman who was as deservedly popular with the public as he was with his brethren of the profession. His death was the result of Bright's disease. M. G. Paque was born in Brussels on July 24, 1825.

"Hamlet," by Ambroise Thomas, is in course of rehearsal at the Théâtre de la Fenice, in Venice, under the direction of M. Usiglio. Mlle. Gester takes the part of *Ophelia* and M. Graziani that of *Hamlet*. Ambroise Thomas finds it impossible to attend the first performance, he being at present too much indisposed to leave Paris.

Mme. Pauline Lucca has been playing at Cologne. Her first appearance was in Herr Wagner's "Lohengrin" as *Elsa*, which part she was to play this month at the Imperial Theatre, in Vienna, in Italian, during the two months' season of Signor Merelli. Mme. Adelina Patti had joined the company, and remains until the first week in May.

The thirty-seven leading theatres of Paris have during the past year given 173 different dramatic and lyric works, comprising 536 acts. The classification is as follows: 32 dramas and 15 comedies in from three to five acts, 2 tragedies, 19 one-act comedies in prose and 2 in verse, 11 operas bouffes, 11 reviews, 18 vaudevilles in three, four, or five acts, 34 in one act, 3 extravaganzas, 8 comic operas, 2 grand scenic spectacles, 2 burlesques, &c.

The English newspapers announce the death of the well-known violinist and composer, Mr. Alfred Holmes, which occurred in Paris. Many years ago Mr. Holmes left London, and finally, about ten years since, he settled down in Paris, where he composed several oratorios, orchestral works, and symphonies. His "Jeanne d'Arc" symphony was, fifteen months ago, performed at the Crystal Palace, and it failed; but a symphonic work, written for the British Orchestral Society, had a better reception at St. James' Hall. At the time of his death Mr. Holmes was completing the orchestration of his five-act opera, "Inez de Castro," which he hoped to have produced in London. Mr. Holmes was thirty-nine years of age.

An English exchange mentions that the Winter novelty at the Lyceum Theatre will be an English adaptation of a play which has a plot and title somewhat similar to that of Herr Wagner's opera, "The Flying Dutchman." Mr. Henry Irving and Mrs. Crowe will both probably play in the work. As the information of the production of the play comes indirectly from Mrs. Bateman herself, there is no doubt as to its authenticity. It is, it is removed, not yet decided whether or not Mr. Irving shall play in "Queen Mary," but, at any rate, he will go into the provinces in the early Summer, after which he will take a holiday abroad and probably undertake a fresh provincial tour before his reappearance at the Lyceum in December.

An action brought by MM. Defries, of London, against M. Myers, the American proprietor of the Circus at the Château d'Eau, in Paris, has just been tried. Counsel for MM. Defries stated that the plaintiffs' claim against M. Myers for decorating his circus amounted to about two hundred and thirty-four thousand francs. Of this sum 125,000 francs had been paid on account. But installments were overdue, and M. Myers had had copious receipts, which he had promised to appropriate to the payment of his debt. There was a disputed item of about one thousand pounds, which had been referred to experts, but in the meantime Messrs. Defries claimed to put a distringas on the receipts. Counsel for Myers urged that the solvency of their client could not be questioned. He had spent 600,000 francs in the installation of his circus on the site of the Magasins Reunis, and his animals were worth at least a million. If the sequestration asked by MM. Defries were granted, and the verdict were ultimately to go against them, M. Myers, with all his "elephants and cavalry," might not be able effectively to charge his opponents in a foreign country. The court took part with Myers, and dismissed Defries' action with costs.

THE GERMAN REPUBLICANS.

The German Republican Central Committee held its regular meeting last evening at Rheinboldt's Hall, No. 349 Bowery, ex-Judge Dittenhoefer, President; Mr. G. Beyerle, Secretary. The Executive Committee reported, through Gen. Von Schack, resolutions indorsing the platform and resolutions of the convention in Syracuse, which were, without debate, adopted. Mr. Henry Richard then offered the following, which was referred to the Committee on Resolutions:

Resolved, That the German Republicans approve heartily the decided stand taken by Hon. George W. Curtis in the last State Convention, and they are fully imbued with the sentiments in his brilliant and deservedly applauded speech. The principles enunciated therein must, if carried out in practice, ultimately conduce to the best interests of the country, and secure to the nation in this Centennial year a President whose character and statesmanlike qualities will be a better guarantee for good government than a merely party platform.

The meeting then adjourned.

IMPORTANT INSURANCE CASE.

An important insurance case, in which several companies are interested, has been on trial for the past four days in the Supreme Court of Kings County, Brooklyn, before Judge Gilbert. The dry goods store of Michael Keefe, on Grand street, Eastern District, was burned some time ago, and when the proprietor called on the companies for his insurance they refused to pay on the ground that he had sworn falsely in regard to the origin of the fire, and also as to the extent of his loss. He was suspected of having himself set the place on fire, and was indicted but never tried on that charge. Four companies were involved, to the amount of $4,000 each. One of the companies was the Williamsburg, and upon this policy the suit tried yesterday was brought, and it was considered a test case, the other companies agreeing to abide by the result. The case was given to the jury early last evening. At 12 o'clock they had not agreed, and were locked up for the night.

Notice.

The official catalogue of the International Exhibition will be published about May 1. No advertisements for the first edition of the several parts can be received later than April 18. Those desiring advertising space in the official catalogue should make immediate application to the undersigned, sole advertising agents for this publication.

S. M. PETTENGILL & Co.,
—Advertisement. No. 37 Park row.

HEADACHE, LANGUOR, AND MELANCHOLY generally spring from a Disordered Stomach, Costiveness, or a Torpid Liver. Each may readily be removed by Dr. D. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS, a few doses of which will be found to stimulate the Liver and Stomach to healthy action, remove all biliousness, and produce regular evacuations of the bowels.—*Advertisement.*

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Scalp Diseases, Dandruff, Irritation, Itching, eruptive, and other scalp diseases, falling, loss, brittle, fading, and prematurely gray hair cured; also, moles, wens, and warts, by Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond st., New-York.

Everdell's, No. 302 Broadway.—Elegant Wedding and Ball Cards. Orders of Dancing, Monograms, Foreign Note Papers.

Holmes' Burglar Alarm Telegraph, No. 571 Broadway, notifies you upon the approach of danger at any door or window.

Solid Silver Forks, Spoons, Tea Sets, and fancy pieces retailed by the manufacturer at wholesale prices. FORD, 847 Broadway, bet. 13th and 14th sts.

By the antacid and antiseptic properties of MILK OF MAGNESIA disorders of the stomach and vitiated secretions of the mouth are instantly corrected.

Dr. Lyon's Tooth Tablets.
A standard toilet preparation.

Spring style of Gentlemen's Hats just issued by ESPENSCHEID, manufacturer, No. 118 Nassau st.

MARRIED.

LATHROP—ELY.—On Wednesday, March 22, at Boonton, N. J., by Rev. D. E. Magie, WILLIAM G. LATHROP, Jr., of New-York, to S. VICTORIA ELY.

DIED.

BARNES.—Suddenly, on Thursday evening, March 23, CHARLOTTE E. BARNES, daughter of Ambrose W. and Elizabeth L. Barnes, in the 29th year of her age.

Funeral at No. 78 South 10th st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday, March 26, at 2 P. M.

BULKLEY.—At the residence of her son-in-law, Wm. A. Wheeler, Fordham, N. Y., Thursday night, March 23, WEALTHY ANN BULKLEY, relict of the late Archibald Bulkley, in the 84th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of her family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, the 26th inst., at the church of Rev. Dr. Conkling, 29th st. and Madison av., at 2 P. M.

BURGER.—On Thursday, March 23, JAMES BURGER, in the 41st year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Constitution Lodge, No. 241, F. and A. M., are invited to attend the funeral, from Trinity Church, on Sunday, March 26, at 1:30 P. M.

DANFORTH.—At 11 o'clock Wednesday morning, March 22, CHARLES DANFORTH, in the 79th year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, corner Market and Church sts., Paterson, N. J., on Saturday, 25th inst., at 2 o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend. Train via Erie Railway leaves foot of Chambers st. at 12 M.

ELDERD.—On Friday, March 24, of pneumonia, ELIZA ELDERD, widow of the late Thomas W. Elderd, in the 75th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Nash Moseman, No. 237 West 52d st., on Sunday afternoon, March 26, at 4 o'clock.

EMMONS.—At New-Utrecht, Long Island, on Thursday, March 23, JOHN A. EMMONS, in the 72d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, on Sunday, March 26, at 3 o'clock P. M. A special car will leave Green-Wood at 2:30 o'clock.

GALLOWAY.—On Friday, of scarlet fever, LOUIE, only daughter of Edwin F. and Emma L. Galloway, in the 7th year of her age.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of her parents, No. 644 Hudson st., this Saturday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

HOWE.—On Thursday, March 23, WILLIAM THOMAS, youngest child of William and Elizabeth Howe, aged 1 year, 11 months, and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, at 1:30 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 129 West 19th st.

HOBBY.—Of pneumonia, in Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 22, SARAH THOMAS, wife of Joseph H. Hobby, in the 68th year of her age.

The funeral will take place on Sunday, March 26, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 12 St. Mark's av., between 5th and 6th avs., Brooklyn. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

HULL.—In Baltimore, on the 22d inst., of pneumonia, JANE, wife of George L. Hull, of Morristown, N. J., and daughter of Hon. Samuel A. Foot, of Geneva, N. Y.

Funeral at Morristown, N. J., on Saturday, 25th inst., at 2:30 P. M.

KNAPP.—On Thursday, March 23, 1876, KATE F., wife of Shepherd F. Knapp, of Audubon Park, Washington Heights.

Funeral services will be held at the Brick Church, corner of 5th av. and 37th st., Monday, the 27th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

LAIGHT.—On Thursday, March 23, in the 64th year of her age, CAROLINE C., widow of William E. Laight, and daughter of the late Henry A. Coster.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services on Saturday afternoon, 25th inst., at Grace Church, at 3 o'clock.

PHELPS.—On Friday, March 24, of diphtheria, LILLIE LOUISA, daughter of Napoleon B. and Ruth L. Phelps, aged 4 years and 6 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 111 East 39th st., on Monday, the 27th inst., at 2:30 P. M.

RIKER.—On Wednesday evening, March 22, ABRAHAM RIKER, Sr., aged 84.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday afternoon at 2 P. M., from his late residence, No. 98 Dean st., Brooklyn.

RYER.—At Yonkers, Central av., March 21, EDWARD B. RYER, aged 59 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, March 26, Sunday, 3 P. M., from his late residence. Carriages will meet the 1 o'clock train from 30th st., New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad, at Yonkers.

SKIDMORE.—On Wednesday evening, March 22, at his residence, No. 36 Clinton place, WILLIAM B. SKIDMORE, in the 85th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Central Methodist Episcopal Church, on 7th av., near 14th st., on Saturday morning, March 25, at 10:30 o'clock.

STARR.—At Danbury, Conn., March 23, JOHN B. STARR, aged 31 years.

Funeral Saturday, March 25, at 2 P. M., from the residence of his father, Charles F. Starr.

STEVER.—At Philmont, N. Y., March 22, JEREMIAH STEVER, in his 81st year.

TORREY.—Suddenly, at Lakeville, Conn., on Thursday, 23d March, GEORGE COGGILL, only son of Samuel W. and Catherine M. Torrey.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of Mrs. Henry Coggill, No. 738 Lexington av., on Saturday morning, 25th inst., at 11 o'clock.

WELSH.—At Aiken, S. C., March 22, GEORGE W. WELSH, in the 52d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, March 26, at 2 P. M., from the Scotch Presbyterian Church, 14th st., near 6th av.

WOODS.—Suddenly on Thursday, March 23, ELIZABETH INGLIS, wife of Geo. Woods.

Funeral from her late residence, Spring Valley, on Saturday, March 25, at 1 o'clock. Trains via Northern Railroad from foot West 23d st., at 9:15 and Chambers st. 9:45.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK,
JERSEY CITY, March 23, 1876.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF this Bank, held this day, the following action was taken in regard to the death of Mr. Blakeley Wilson, President of this Bank, who died at Luxor, in Egypt, on the 13th of February, 1876:

Whereas, In an unexpected moment this Bank is called upon to deplore the loss, by death, of their chief executive officer, Mr. Blakeley Wilson; and

Whereas, In his long-continued term of active service and faithful devotion to the interests of this institution he made full proof of his signal ability and sound discretion; be it hereby

Resolved, That, recognizing the hand of an overruling Providence in this sad event, we bow in submission to Him whose decree is irreversible; and further be it

Resolved, That we desire to, and hereby *do*, place upon record our sincere expression of affectionate remembrance of the uprightness of character and manly virtues of our deceased President, who, by his urbanity and unswerving integrity, has left to us an example worthy of imitation; and further be it

Resolved, That we extend to his family our profoundest sympathies in this the hour of their trial, and direct that a copy of these resolutions be engrossed and forwarded to them, bearing the signatures of all the members of this Board.

By order of the Board.

W. HOGENCAMP, Cashier.

INSURANCE ON DWELLINGS.

The GERMAN-AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY desire to call the attention of owners of DWELLINGS and TENEMENT property to the very FAVORABLE RATES at which they are now writing policies.

Parties having insurances maturing in April and May, can obtain full information now on application at the Company's office,

NO. 179 BROADWAY,

or at the BRANCH OFFICES:

14th st., corner 4th av., and No. 27 Pearl st.

N. B.—Owners of property MORTGAGED to LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES, BANKING INSTITUTIONS, &c., would do well to send to the GERMAN-AMERICAN OFFICE for a list of rates before renewing their policies. Rents and leases insured on favorable terms.

CASH ASSETS, $2,062,968 68.

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SUNDAY, MARCH 26.
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LECTURE, 8 to 8:45 A. M. Subject, JOSHUA.

Admission free by ticket. To be had on application at Hippodrome.

For WOMEN ONLY, 3 to 4 P. M. } Without ticket.
For MEN ONLY, 8 to 9 P. M. }

SATURDAY, MARCH 25, and every Saturday thereafter, the Noon Meeting will be held in Association Hall, 23d st., near 4th av., from 12 to 1 o'clock. Subject. "Special Prayer for Christian Work."

YOUNG MEN'S MEETINGS on SATURDAY EVENING in Association Hall, at 8 o'clock, for YOUNG MEN ONLY, and on SUNDAY EVENING in Fourth Avenue Hall, at 9 o'clock.

SERVICES MOODY AND SANKEY.

Any person desirous of contributing toward the expenses of these meetings may send the same to J. PIERPONT MORGAN, Treasurer, No. 23 Wall st.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending SATURDAY, March 25, 1876, will close at this office on TUESDAY at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Wisconsin, via Queenstown; on WEDNESDAY, at 11 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Abyssinia, via Queenstown; on THURSDAY, at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Lessing, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; on SATURDAY, at 11:30 A. M., for the Continent of Europe, per steamer Mosel, via Southampton and Bremen; and at 12 M., for Great Britain, Ireland, and France, per steamer Adriatic, via Queenstown; and at 12 M., for Scotland direct, (must be specially addressed,) per steamer Anchoria, via Glasgow.

The mails for China, Japan, &c., will leave San Francisco April 1. The direct mail for Brazil, &c., will leave New-York April 15.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, DROPSY, catarrh, calculus, gravel, gout, rheumatism, dyspepsia, diseases of the heart blood, liver, kidneys, bladder, prostate gland, premature debility, and chronic and female diseases hitherto incurable. Pamphlets, explaining their successful treatment by ASAHEL, MADE OF GOD, Bethesda Mineral Spring Water. Dr. A. HAWLEY HEATH, author and proprietor, free. Depot and reception rooms 200 Broadway, New-York. Reduced to 25 cents a gallon per barrel.

PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION is intended only for removing moth patches, freckles, and tan. It is reliable. For pimples, black-heads, or flesh-worms, ask your druggist for PERRY'S COMEDONE and PIMPLE REMEDY, the infallible skin medicine, or consult Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond st., New-York.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.
N. B.—Special attention paid to settling "estates," conveyancing, and City and country collection.

GOLD PENS.
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NO. 2 ASTOR HOUSE,
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THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

A review of the business transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Friday, March 24, shows the following results:

A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, sold one lot, 25 by 140, on Fifth av., east side, 50.8 feet north of 87th st., with perpetual right of way over open lot, 10 by 100.8, in rear, fronting on Eighty-seventh street, for $28,000, the purchaser being the Oriental Savings Bank, plaintiff in the legal action. The mortgage on the property foreclosed was $30,000.

Richard V. Harnett, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, George W. Wingate, Esq., Referee, sold three five-story brick tenement-houses, with lots each 26.4 by 100.5, situate on East Forty-fourth street, north side, 196 feet east of Second avenue, for $10,000 apiece, to J. S. Jones, plaintiff.

A. H. Muller & Son, by order of the Superior Court, in foreclosure, John M. Barbour, Esq., Referee, sold a four-story brick store and dwelling, with lot 30 by 92, on West Sixteenth street, north side, 204.4 feet east of Tenth avenue, for $12,380, to Francis J. Hotop, plaintiff in legal proceedings.

Hugh N. Camp, under a decree of foreclosure in the Supreme Court, disposed of a three-story and basement brick house, with lot 26 by 100.5, on West Forty-third street, south side, 140 feet east of Tenth avenue, for $6,043, the buyer being Julia Whitchurch, plaintiff.

Howard W. Coates, also under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, Edward W. Schell, Esq., Referee, sold a plot of land, 50.8 by 113.3 by 50 by 121.8, on St. Nicholas avenue, west side, 50.7 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-first street, for $4,400; also a plot, 50.8 by 135.4 by 50 by 143.9, on the same avenue, west side, 364.7 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-first street, for $3,000, the buyer of both plots being Newton W. Hoff, Trustee and plaintiff in the foreclosure suit.

All the property disposed of at the Exchange yesterday sold at extremely low figures.

The following auctions were adjourned: Sale by Peter F. Meyer of factory and plot on East Eighty-fourth street, west of Third avenue, 27th inst.; sale by R. V. Harnett of two houses and lots on Avenue C, north-west corner of Thirteenth street, and one house and lot on East Thirteenth street, west of Avenue C, 29th inst.; sale by V. K. Stevenson, Jr., of a plot of four lots on East Seventy-sixth street, north side, extending through to Seventy-seventh street, east of Madison avenue, 31st inst.; and sale by B. Smyth of a house and lot on East Seventy-third street, west of Madison avenue, 31st inst.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

For to-day the following sales are announced:

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., at the Exchange, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, W. S. Keiley, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20 by 98.9, on East Thirty-first street, north side, 280 feet east of Second avenue.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, W. S. Keiley, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot 25 by 100, No. 57 Willett street, west side, between Delancey and Rivington streets.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. H. Holmes, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 175.3 by 433 by 141.5 by 466, bounded by Morrisania avenue, Helen, Ella, and Lewis streets, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward.

By James L. Wells, at Carpenter's Hotel, Morrisania, at 12 M., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, S. D. Gifford, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 150, on Fordham avenue, south side, adjoining land of David Hill, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward. Also at Tremont, on the premises, at 3 P. M., public auction sale of a two-story frame house, a barn, and plot of land 108 by 300, on Washington street, south-west corner of Marble street, Tremont, Twenty-fourth Ward.

EXCHANGE SALES—FRIDAY, MARCH 24.

NEW-YORK.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.	
1 lot, 5th av., e. s., 50.8 ft. n. of 87th st., 25x140, with right of way over open lot, 10x100.8 ft., in rear, fronting on 87th st.	$28,000
By Richard V. Harnett.	
3 five-story brick tenement-houses and lots, East 44th st., n. s., 196 ft. e. of 2d av., lots each 26.4x100.5, $10,000 each	$30,000
By A. H. Muller & Son.	
1 four-story brick store, dwelling, and lot, West 16th st., n. s., 204.4 ft. e. of 10th av., lot 30x92	$12,380
By Hugh N. Camp.	
1 three-story and basement brick house and lot, West 43d st., s. s., 140 ft. e. of 10th av., lot 26x100.5	$6,043
By Howard W. Coates.	
1 plot, St. Nicholas av., w. s., 50.7 ft. s. of 141st st., 50.8x113.3x50x121.8	$4,400
1 plot, St. Nicholas av., w. s., 364.7 ft. s. of 141st st., 50.8x135.4x50x143.9	3,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, March 23.

124th st., n. s., 107.6 ft. w. of 4th av., 17.6x100.11; Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., Referee, to Freedman's National Bank	$10,100
86th st., s. s., 247 ft. e. of 3d av., 19x102.2; Charles P. Latting, Referee, to Irving Savings Bank	10,000
86th st., s. s., 266 ft. e. of 3d av., 34x102.2; same to same	10,000
St. Nicholas av., corner 10th av., 167x67x irregular; Isaac W. Potter to Mary A. Coulter	nom.
Arthur st., e. s., 116 ft. n. of Crescent av., 87.6x100x irregular, (24th Ward;) Philip Duffy and wife to Martin Lawless	1,500
63d st., n. s., 252 ft. w. of 3d av., 16x100.5; Julia A. Buckingham to Floyd Bailey	13,000
140th st., n. s., 131.6 ft. e. of Alexander av., 25x100, (23d Ward;) Sidney S. Hayward to William Hutton	6,000
112th st., s. s., 400 ft. e. of 2d av., 95x100.10¾; Martin Lawless and wife to Philip Duffy	4,000
Macdougal st., 40.2 ft. n. of Vandam st., 42.8x90.10x irregular; Catharine L. Brown and husband to Caroline Lawrence	10,400
7th av., w. s., 50.5 ft. n. of 121st st., 50.6x75; Julia A. M. Weeks, husband, and others to Lois H. Lyman	nom.
7th av., w. s., same property; Lois H. Lyman, husband, and others to Cornelia K. Manley	nom.
122d st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 7th av., 25.2x100; also, s. s. of 122d st., 150 ft. e. of 7th av., 25x100.11; Lois H. Lyman, husband, and others to Julia A. M. Weeks	nom.
122d st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 7th av., 25x100.11; also, e. s. of 7th av., 25.2 ft. s. of 122d st., 25.3x100; Lois H. Lyman, husband, and others to Laura Manley	nom.
49th st., s. s., 80 ft. e. of 8th av., 20x100.5; Amelia Stiner and husband to Mary Morrison	14,000
Lexington av., n. w. corner 112th st., 50x100.11; Mary A. Vreeland to Charlotte F. Stone	15,000
Lexington av., same property; Charlotte F. Stone and husband to Edward Vreeland	15,000
53d st., 385.6 ft. w. of 6th av., 18x100.5; John W. Stevens and wife to Henry E. Stevens	20,500
57th st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of Madison av., 75x100.5, ½ part of; Benjamin F. Raynor to Sebcian Weyer	14,000
37th st., s. s., 243.9 ft. e. of 8th av., 18.9x98.9; Sarah P. Drew and husband to Solomon Levy	12,500
134th st., n. s., 380 ft. w. of 5th av., 50x99.11; Patrick Dobbins and wife to Patrick Anderson	5,255
Houston st., s. s., 20 ft. w. of Mangin st., 20x75; Newman Cowen and wife to Sigmund Schwartz	12,500
58th st., 206.5½ ft. e. of 1st av., 25x100.4; William P. Parsons, wife, and others to John Mabon	25,000
Houston st., s. s., 20 ft. w. of Mangin st., 20x75; Joseph Landon and wife to Newman Cowen	nom.
Broome st., n. w. corner of Greene st., 50x100; William H. Hurlbut and wife and others to Edgar D. Seaverns	nom.
South 5th av., w. s., 122.3 ft. s. of West Houston st., 173 ft. to Thompson st. x51.5⅔; same to same	nom.
South 5th av., same property; Edgar D. Seaverns to William H. Hurlbut, Trustee	nom.
Broome st., n. w. corner of Greene st., 50x100; same to same	nom.
Thompson st., s. e. corner, 203.9 4-12 ft. s. of West Houston st., 20.4 5-12x173 to South 5th av.; William A. Abbott, Referee, to William H. Hurlbut, Trustee	13,000
LEASES RECORDED.	
3d av., No. 2,313, 5 years; Michael Weber to Ernest T. Hesse	$1,300
Pearl st., No. 401, 5 years; William A. Hilt to Charles A. Tonak	800
West st., No. 102, 5 years; Martha A. Peck to Jaegen Hermann Wellbrock	5,000

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NO. 21 WEST 49TH ST.—ELEGANTLY LOcated, finished, and arranged modern four-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, 22x60, lot 100 feet, for sale at a low figure. Offices No. 4 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

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For sale, considerable less than cost, a first-class house and furniture. House four-story high-stoop brown-stone, 21x60x80, in perfect order. Furniture very fine. For permits, &c., apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED, OR WILL RENT, (FURnished,) No 317 West 51st st. Lowest selling price, $27,500; $20,000 may remain. Lowest renting price, $250 a month; will rent only to first-class party; possession any time; can be seen any time.
RANDELL, owner, Nos. 554 and 556 8th av

TO LET FURNISHED—A FIRST-CLASS CORner house, on 5th av., near 14th st.; three story, high stoop, brown stone, 25x60, and three-story extension, about 18x40 feet; all in good order.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brown stone house on 29th st., close to 5th av.; size, 25x70, and elegant butler's pantry extension; house in perfect order. For permits, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—53D ST., BROADWAY, and 6th av.; choice new three-story brown-stone houses; hardwood parlors; bargains.
J. W. STEVENS, Broadway and 52d st.

TO PHYSICIANS.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—A four-story English-basement brown-stone house, 20x60x100, in East 31st st., near Madison av.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, furnished or unfurnished, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to
THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

NO. 10 WEST 29TH ST.

FOR SALE.

37.6x60x98.9; four stories, brown stone.
Price, $60,000.
Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine st.

FOR SALE—WEST 46TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., one of the finest locations in the City, four-story brown-stone dwelling, 20x50x100, with or without furniture. Address Z. W. C., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BUILDINGS SUITABLE FOR MANUfactories, in Brooklyn, convenient to Hamilton and South Ferries and to the water front, for sale on liberal terms to close an estate.
Apply to C. KELSEY, No. 162 Columbia st., Brooklyn, or to B. A. HEGEMAN, Executor, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT high-stoop brick house, No. 329 Greene av., Brooklyn; all improvements; fine location. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE.—IN BROOKLYN—A THREE-STORY high-stoop brick house; eleven rooms, bath, storeroom, heater, elevated oven range, two water-closets, &c. Address R. C., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.

FOR SALE,

The elegant property known as "NORWOOD," situate on Front st., Plainfield, the late residence of Isaac L. Platt, deceased; contains about fifteen acres, in three parcels. Will be sold separate or entire, at a very low valuation, to close the estate. This property is well known as one of the finest properties in the City of Plainfield or its vicinity; a most desirable location for a gentleman's home, and with a certain rise in value with the growth of the city. Apply to
JAMES M. TAYLOR,
No. 1½ Pine st.

FOR SALE—IN THE HIGHLANDS OF THE HUDson, a new modern Swiss cottage, containing twelve rooms, with about one acre of lawn; situation unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty; commands a view of the river and Orange County for fifty miles; neighborhood first-class in every respect; some fruit; just the home for an invalid. Address S. B. YOUNG, Cornwall on Hudson, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN THE VILLAGE OF Mount Vernon, N. Y., two new houses, ten rooms each, situated on high ground; five and ten minutes' walk from New-Haven Railroad Depot.
For particulars apply personally or by letter to owner, WILLIAM LEROY,
White Plains Road, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

FOR SALE—PLAINFIELD, N. J.—A FINE residence, with stable and one and one-third acres of land; all modern improvements; unincumbered; about ten minutes' walk from depot; price $20,000; would exchange for improved property in this City, same value. Address Box 3,705 New-York Post Office.

ORANGE, N. J.—IN LLEWELLYN PARK—SALE or rent, handsome house in excellent order, containing eleven rooms, all modern improvements, with three acres of land, garden, barn, and man's house. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 30 Pine st.; Orange office, opposite depot.

TO LET—NEAR SUMMIT, N. J., TWENTY MILES from City, six minutes' walk from New-Providence station; house contains nine rooms, with cellar, barn, and twenty-seven acres; rent, $240 per year. Inquire of GEORGE W. LOSS, No. 70 Fulton st.

TO LET—VERY LOW, OR FOR SALE, FARM OF forty-six acres; between Rye and White Plains; very high ground; buildings, with lawn, garden, and orchard, $400; whole, $700.
R. C. EMBREE, No. 115 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

GREENWICH — RIVERSIDE. — COUNTRY seats and cottages, for sale and to rent, furnished and unfurnished; all prices; hour from City; healthy.
J. W. ATWATER, Riverside, Conn.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

BY JOHN D. BAILEY.

WHEATLAND RAIL MILLS AND BLAST FURNACES,

FOR SALE.

WE WILL OFFER AT AUCTION, on the premises, ON THURSDAY APRIL 13, 1876, AT 1 O'CLOCK P. M.,

The above-named valuable property, located at Wheatland, Mercer County, Penn., on the line of the Erie and Pittsburg Railroad, and having track connection with the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad.

The property consists of four blast furnaces, capable of producing 600 tons of pig-metal weekly; one rail mill nearly new, with all modern improvements and capable of producing 1,000 tons of rails weekly; some 220 buildings, consisting of tenant houses, managers' and clerks' houses, brick and frame offices, carpenter shop, store, locomotive-house, ice-house, stables, &c., &c., together with about 325 acres of land, one and three-quarter miles of railroad track, switch, siding, &c. The furnaces and rail mills are in good order and ready for immediate use, and the buildings in good condition, the larger portion of them having been but recently erected.

Also, 800 SHARES, BEING TWO-THIRDS INTEREST OF

SHENANGO COAL COMPANY STOCK,

Together with certain leases and royalties on coal in mines now being operated by said company, a detailed description of which will be furnished on application.

TERMS—One-half cash, $10,000 of which (either in cash or approved certified check) will be required at time of sale, remainder of cash payment on tender of deed; balance in one, two, and three years, with interest, and secured by bond and close mortgage, with scire facias clause, on the premises.

For pamphlet, giving full detailed description of Wheatland property, buildings, machinery, furnaces, &c., address

R. J. ANDERSON,
JOHN J. SPEARMAN,
H. W. OLIVER, Jr.,
Trustees in Bankruptcy of J. T. & C. A. Wood, No. 114 Water st., Pittsburg.
JOHN D. BAILEY, Auctioneer.

DUTCHESS COUNTY FARM AT AUCTION.

On THURSDAY, March 30th, 1876, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises, the desirable farm situated in the beautiful valley of Dover Plains, about one mile from Harlem Railroad Station; contains 270 acres, under fine cultivation; has been kept for years as a stock and milk farm; buildings large and all first-class. For a farmer who desires a beautiful home, or a gentleman desiring a Summer residence, where health, pleasant surroundings, fine views, easy access to the City is an object, no finer location can be found.

TERMS OF SALE—Sixty per cent. bond and mortgage for five years. Will be sold, at the same time, eighty head of choice milch cows. For further particulars, address GEORGE T. BELDING, Dover Plains, N.Y.

WILSON H. BLACKWELL, Auctioneer.

BLACKWELL, RIKER & WILKINS

Will sell at 12 M.,
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29,

At the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Wm. M. Banks, Esq., Receiver of the Security Savings Bank.

The THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWN-STONE HOUSE, with lot 15x100.11, known as No. 237 East 118th st., New-York.

Can be seen at any time.

Maps, &c., of auctioneers, No. 4 Pine st.

TREMONT.—AUCTION SALE, 3 O'CLOCK THIS AFTERNOON, on the premises, one block from depot.—House, barn, thirteen lots; fronting Washington, Railroad av., Marble st.; choice property; rapid transit; easy terms; take 2:30 train, returning at 4:14.
JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FOR RENT OR SALE—TWO MAGNIFICENT Madison avenue corner mansions, richly cabinet trimmed in tulip and rose woods, French and black walnut; nine splendid mantel and pier mirrors, with connecting cornices.

Eight four-story high-stoop private residences, with elegant portico fronts, size, 20x71; five superb mirrors on parlor story; beautiful cabinet trim, in black and French walnut and ash. Also a number of brown-stone houses, ranging in price from $900 to $2,000. Apply to North America Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st.; or office No. 21 East 60th st. KINGMAN F. PAGE.

AT CORNWALL-ON-HUDSON.—TO LET, A handsome, commodious cottage, ten rooms; well and cistern water in kitchen; fruit and ornamental trees; barn and five acres of ground; river and mountain view; fifteen minutes from landing, on Park av.; of easy access to New-York by boat and rail; terms moderate. Apply to LEONARD J. CARPENTER, No. 26 3d av., (Bible House,) or No. 68 Wall st.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT AT WHITEstone, Long Island, to let for the season or year; the mansion is in fine order and fully furnished; the grounds laid out in fine lawns, garden, flower-beds, &c.; stable and outbuildings complete; the place is one of the most attractive in the vicinity of the City, and can be hired at a reasonable rent. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

HANDSOME HOUSES—FURNACE, GAS, WAter, ten rooms, all improvements, and half an acre, near depot; rent, $325; large houses, $500. Also, a beautiful furnished house, all improvements, fine location. Send your address, and I will call. Apply at Woglom's book store, No. 239 Greenwich st., near Barclay, or to ROBT. PEELE, BLOOMFIELD, N. J.

TO LET—TWO EXCELLENT FLOORS, (SOMEtimes called flats,) with five light and airy rooms, north-west corner 23d st. and 6th av.; building now repairing; rent, $60. Apply to
S. F. JAYNE,
No. 266 West 23d st.,
Second door east of 8th av.

TO LET—$750 PER YEAR—No. 219 ROSS ST., Eastern District; three-story and basement house, twelve rooms; good order; all improvements; fine location, convenient to Ross st. Presbyterian Church; only thirty-five minutes from City Hall Park, New-York. For permit apply to JAMES C. EADIE, No. 45 Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D. A rare opportunity.

NO. 349 WEST 34TH ST., NEAR ELEVATED ROAD—Desirable, medium-size four-story basement dwelling; perfect order; mirrors, gas fixtures, &c.; only $2,000.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
No. 4 Pine and No. 33 East 17th st.

NO. 13 WEST 29TH ST.—A HANDSOME, full-size, four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone residence to lease; possession 1st May; rent low. Permits at No. 4 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st., of
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

TO LET OR LEASE—A LARGE HOUSE ON 23D st., near 6th av., possession May 1.
SAMUEL EDDY, No. 2 Park place.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—ON THE HUDSON, BETWEEN IRVINGton and Dobb's Ferry, house fully furnished, and grounds, eight acres; good stable and garden; for one or more years, at a very moderate rent.
EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar st.

TO LET—AT WESTCHESTER, WESTCHESTER County, thirty minutes from Grand Central Depot, large house, twenty-five rooms, fifteen acres of ground, well stocked with fruit of all kinds; for the season or year. EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar st.

TO RENT—AT IRVINGTON, FOR FOUR MONTHS, a gentleman's residence, fully furnished; good stable, pair horses, cow, fowls, &c.; three acres ground, garden, and fruit in abundance.
EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar st.

TO LET OR LEASE—FURNISHED, ON THE banks of the Hudson, to a private family only, for three years, an elegant residence, with ten acres, thirty-five minutes from 42d and 30th sts. Apply to
WM. N. CLARK, No. 170 William st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—FROM JUNE 1 to Nov. 1, full-sized house, well located on West side, at $150 per month, to a careful tenant.
Apply to L. CABOT,
No. 85 Beaver st.

WILLIAM CRUIKSHANK,
Astor House, Office No. 37.
TO LET, DESIRABLE HOUSES, CENTRALLY LOCATED.

AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—TO LET, FURnished, for season or year, several modern houses, with fine grounds of from one to five acres; near schools, churches, and depot; from $500 to $4,000 per annum. S. EDDY, No. 2 Park place.

A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE HIGH-stoop house, 36th st., adjoining Park av.—Mirrors, &c.; rent, $2,100; will sell for $22,500; greatest bargain offered. POOLEY & GOODING, No. 1,299 Broadway, near 35th st.

TO LET—BY THE YEAR, FOR HOUSEKEEPING, from May 1; second floor of house No. 108 West 29th st.; modern improvements; family to consist of two only; owner resides in the house; can be seen from 2 to 5; references required.

TO RENT.—5TH AV., A FEW DOORS FROM 34TH st., a medium-sized, four-story, high-stoop brick house; rent moderate. Apply to
L. J. CARPENTER,
No. 68 Wall st., or No. 26 3d av.

TO LET.—FAMILIES DESIROUS OF SECURING A first-class residence upon the Central Park, near 5th av., at a low rent, can do so by applying to
E. N. TAILER, owner,
No. 47 Walker st.

TO RENT—ON NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD, FINE residences, furnished, for the Summer; also, cottages for the Summer or year. Apply to
MELVILLE E. MEAD, South Norwalk, Conn.

A BROWN-STONE ($1,000 RENT) HOUSE TO let; high basement, improvements, three stories, No. 319 East 41st st. Call and see owner and house from 12 to 2 P. M. Monday.

FORTY-SEVENTH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—A first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone residence, 20 by 62 by 100, in perfect order; rent reasonable. B. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

TO LET.—COTTAGE AT ORANGE; ONE ACRE or more; pleasant surroundings; healthy location; fifteen minutes' from Brick Church Station. No. 47 West 49th st., City.

TO LET—AT FORT WASHINGTON, A HANDSOME brick residence, stable, and two acres of ground; fine river views; two minutes from depot. Apply to LESPINASSE & FRIEDMAN, No. 3 Pine st.

TO LET—TWO CHOICE, NEW SNUG BROWN-stone dwellings, 83d st., near Lexington av.; all improvements, mirrors, good neighborhood. Owner next door.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, THE SECOND floor of No. 222 West 20th st., with four rooms, pantries, &c. For particulars, inquire of
A. W. MURRAY, No. 5 Bible House, Astor place.

ASTORIA, WARDELL ST. — FURNISHED house to rent; thirteen rooms; only ten minutes' walk from landings. Apply to LAWRENCE, No. 46 Broadway, or on premises.

ORANGE, N. J. — SPECIALTY.—109 HOUSES, furnished and unfurnished, for rent, season or year; cozy cottages and magnificent residences. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 30 Pine st.

TO LET—FULLY AND BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED, from May 1, 1876, the private dwelling, No. 17 East 42d st. For particulars and permits, address J. H. D., Box No. 530 New-York Post Office.

TO RENT AT DESIRABLE RATES—HOUSES of all classes and sizes, furnished and unfurnished.
JOSIAH JEX, No. 1,235 Broadway.

TO LET.—AT PORT WASHINGTON, LONG ISLAND, a large house, with stable and one acre of land. Apply to IRA STARR, No. 445 Grand st., New-York.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, FOUR ROOMS on second floor, of No. 22 Vandam st.

TO LET.—FIRST FLOOR NO. 190 WEST HOUSton st.; inquire in the corner.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.

These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.

Apply to GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

TO LET OR LEASE,

THE OFFICES
Now Occupied by the
NEW-YORK GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY CO.,
NO. 52 BROADWAY,
EXTENDING THROUGH TO NEW ST.
WELL SUITED FOR A
LARGE CORPORATION,
Having very capacious Burglar and Fire-proof Safes.
ALSO, OTHER DESIRABLE OFFICES IN SAME BUILDING.
APPLY ON THE PREMISES.

OFFICES TO LET.

The very desirable suite of offices in basement of **NO. 3 NASSAU ST.**, having an entrance from Wall st. Apply as above.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE CHANGES now being made in the desirable marble building, Nos. 82 and 84 Nassau st. Offices and suites for law, commercial, and banking purposes, can be secured at moderate rents. T. E. DAVIS, Room No. 6.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE HOUSE.—Two stores on Astor place side; also desirable offices on second and third stories, all having steam heat. Apply to Treasurer American Bible Society, No. 6 Bible House.

TO RENT—HOTEL, COMPLETELY FURNISHED and now full of guests, on 5th av., below 16th st.; alterations to suit; lease for term of years.
NATHANIEL NILES, No. 14 Wall st.

A PROMINENT CORNER STORE TO LET—No. 30 Vesey st., corner Church st., 25x75; reasonable rent to a good tenant. Apply at No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

STORE AND BASEMENT, CORNER OF 5th av. and 22d st.; 100 feet deep; possession immediate; unrivaled position. HENRY BERGH,
No. 100 East 22d st.

TO LET—NO. 1,478 3D AV., NEAR 83D ST., THREE-story brick store and dwelling; prime business location; rent moderate. R. C. WANDELL, on premises.

STORE NO. 67 PEARL ST. TO LET.—Apply to WM. L. ALLEN on the premises or to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET.—MAIDEN LANE.—FIRST FLOOR AND cellar, No. 78 Maiden lane. Apply to
W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO., No. 170 William st.

TO LET—STORE ON THE NORTH-EAST CORNER of West Broadway and Thomas st.
G. B. LAWTON, No. 422 West st.

OFFICES TO LET—BUILDING NOS. 17 AND 19 Broadway, singly or in suites; also basements. Apply on premises, to T. W. ABBOT.

BASEMENT.—A LARGE BASEMENT IN NO. 46 Broad st.; also No. 46 New st.; suitable for wine merchants. ROBERT T. MEEKS, No. 46 Broad st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO LEASE FOR ONE YEAR, WITH privilege of renewal, at a moderate rent, a good-sized dwelling-house; location between 23d and 49th sts., Madison and 7th avs.; only answers stating particulars desired. Address W. P., No. 35 Broadway.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED IN THE NINTH Ward. Address J. H. T., Box No. 160 *Times* Office, giving rent and location.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT WOMan as working housekeeper in a small private family; must be a kind, quiet woman, economical, and willing to take entire charge of a kitchen, except washing; to such a person a good home is offered and a liberal salary; no objection to widow and daughter. Address S. S. S., Box No. 260 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A LADY WANTED WHO WOULD RESIDE with and be a companion to an elderly lady with failing eyesight; must be over twenty-five years of age, cultivated in mind and manners, and who can make herself loved and respected in the family. Address C. W., Box No. 5,549 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—A SWISS PROTESTANT NURSE AND seamstress, to sew on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine, and to take care of young children; best City references required. Call for two days, from 10 to 12 o'clock, at No. 16 East 32d st.

WANTED—AT NO. 9 WEST 10TH ST., TWO women; one as waitress, and the other as chamber-maid and seamstress; best references required. Apply on Friday and Saturday between 10 and 4.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS LAUNdress; City references required. Apply at No. 411 West 23d st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class waitress; good City references required. Call at No. 30 West 37th st.

MILLINERY.

A.—MARIE TILLMANN CO., OF PARIS, IMporters of fine millinery, successors to Mme. A. Michel, No. 423 6th av., near 26th st., returned from Paris by Pereire. Exposition WEDNESDAY, 29th March. Invitation by card.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

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The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

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Oldest, largest, and most reliable Servants' Office, (Established 1853,)
Corner 11th st. and 6th av.,
Best class of servants.
Also, respectable married couples waiting for situations.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG SWEDE girl as chamber-maid and waitress, assisting with the washing if desired; understands her work well; a neat, obliging girl, wearing print dresses, and hair plain; willing to retain a situation; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS AND Assist in Washing.—By a young North German girl, not long in the country; can do house-work very well, and is very industrious and obliging; City or country. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl in a private family as chamber-maid; no objection to do the coarse washing; good City reference. Call Saturday and Monday at present employer's, No. 9 West 48th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT girl as chamber-maid and seamstress; will make herself useful; can do laces and fluting; good City reference. Call at No. 223 West 26th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl in a private family; City or country; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 252 West 47th st., near 8th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl as chamber-maid and waitress; good reference from last place. Call at No. 1,094 3d av., near 64th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Protestant woman as chamber-maid and waitress; the best of reference. Call at No. 318 East 27th st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT young Welsh woman with good reference; a first-class cook and laundress; wants a steady place; obliging, steady, and has no company; City or country; willing to do house-work. Call at No. 366 6th av., between 22d and 23d sts.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two respectable young girls, together, in a private family; one as cook, washer, and ironer; the other as chamber-maid and waitress or to do chamber-work and sewing; can furnish her own machine; best City references. Call at No. 867 2d av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A steady woman who has good recommendations and is capable of doing nice cooking and satisfactory washing and ironing. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS GOOD plain cook; willing to assist at coarse washing in a small private family; best of City references. Call at No. 134 West 19th st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK AND ASSIST IN THE washing; over three years' reference from last place. Call at No. 326 West 26th st., third floor, front.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; is an excellent baker; best City references. Call at No. 124 West 33d st., first floor.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON AS good cook and excellent washer and ironer in a private family; good City reference; City or country. Call at No. 455 West 33d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable young girl as cook; washer, and ironer; good City reference. Call at No. 205 West 36th st.

COOK.—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY BY A young woman with good reference. Call or address M. R. S., No. 111 West 19th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS cook and to do the coarse washing; has the best City reference. Call at No. 158 East 30th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN as cook and to assist in the washing; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 180 7th av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS GOOD plain cook; willing to assist with washing; good baker; good reference. Call at No. 522 East 13th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; NO OBJECTION to a private boarding-house; good reference. Address Cook, Box No. 252 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER. — A COMPETENT DRESS-maker would engage for $1 50 per day; cuts and trims in all styles. Address J. W., Box No. 285 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a most competent seamstress, engagements by the day in respectable families; is an excellent sewer. Call at No. 327 East 16th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker the work of a few more first-class families; unsurpassed in fitting or trimming dresses; dresses made over equal to new; to go out by the day. Call at No. 693 7th av.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A COMPETENT DRESS-maker, who has been in first-class houses in this City, a few engagements by the day in families; has the latest Paris styles. Address Dress-maker, Box No. 300 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY

DRESS-MAKER.—BY THE DAY OR WEEK; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson machine; good reference; terms moderate. Call at No. 750 6th av.

FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS IN ALL CApacities can be obtained at the Ladies' Employment Bureau, corner 45th st. and Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN ENERGETIC, CAPAble New-England housekeeper in a hotel or family; intelligent and companionable; fond of children; experienced in sickness. Call on or address for one week Housekeeper, No. 809 Greenwich st., corner of Jane.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A STRONG NORWEGIAN girl to do general house-work in a private family, in City or country; is a plain family cook, and a good washer and ironer; makes good bread and biscuit, and can furnish references. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general house-work in a small family; understands washing and ironing; no objection to the country; City reference. Call at No. 152 West 10th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COMPETENT AMERICAN woman to do house-work; City or country; good reference. Call for two days at No. 234 East 24th st., rear.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT, TIDY, COMPEtent, willing girl, with good City references. Call or address Mary, No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN FOR general house-work; excellent laundress; best city reference; City or country. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH PERSON, WHO understands her business thoroughly; preference in a family going to Newport; good reference. Apply at No. 5 Gramercy Park.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class laundress in a private family; any style of work done; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 207 West 26th st., third floor, back.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do fine washing and assist in chamber-work; six years' reference from last place. Call at No. 158 East 30th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class laundress in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 199 East 46th st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN as thorough infant's nurse; is capable of taking sole charge and bringing it up by the bottle; best City reference given; no objection to the country. Call at No. 145 East 22d st., first floor, front.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG girl as nurse and seamstress, or would wait on a lady; has the best of City references. Call or address No. 29 West 13th st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT INFANT'S NURSE; competent and reliable; capable of taking full charge from birth; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call at No. 236 East 29th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COMpetent nurse; can bring up an infant from its birth; best City reference. Call at No. 150 West 28th st., Room No. 5.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE CARE of children; can sew on machine; good dress-maker; good reference if required. Call all the week at No. 122 West 19th st., rear.

OPERATOR.—A COMPETENT OPERATOR ON Wheeler & Wilson's machine desires a few engagements by the day; understands dress-making. Address A. D., Box No. 251 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—AT $1 25 PER DAY—A cutter and fitter of boys' clothes, infants' clothing, and shirts; is perfect on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; no objection to the country. Call at No. 26 East 12th st., French laundry.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL IN A PRIvate family; can do all kinds of white work; is a good hand at dress-making; will take work home or go out by the day. Address No. 330 East 39th st., top floor.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Swedish girl as seamstress; is fully competent, and has best of City references. Call at No. 883 3d av., top floor.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS SEAMstress; will do chamber-work and be generally useful; operates on several machines; best City reference. Call at No. 112 West 16th st., rear.

TAILORESS.—BOYS' CLOTHES CUT AND MADE; work solicited in families. Address Boys' Clothes, No. 219 West 30th st.

WET NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE LADY, having lost her baby, a child to wet nurse at her residence; has fresh breast of milk; references. Call at No. 119 West 51st st.

WET NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE, HEALTHY woman a baby to wet nurse; has a fresh breast of milk; good reference. Call at No. 131 West 19th st., rear, first floor.

WET NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG WOMan wants to wet nurse an infant baby in her own house; best City reference. Call or address M. R., No. 325 East 34th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class waitress in a private family; thoroughly understands the care of silver and the getting up of salads; best City reference. Call Saturday and Monday at present employer's, No. 9 West 48th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT waitress, in a private family; has unexceptionable City reference. Call at No. 100 West 40th st.; ring bell with name on.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN SOLICITS gentlemen's and families' washing; terms very reasonable; good reference. Call at No. 131 West 19th st., rear, first floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

A YOUNG MAN WELL EDUCATED AS A physician, and of good address, desires situation where his education may be of use to employer; no objection to travel. Address M. B., care Box No. 1,128 Springfield, Mass.

BUTLER OR VALET.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN as valet or butler and valet to a private gentleman. Address S. B., Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COMPANION.—BY A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD address and education as a companion to an invalid gentleman. Address F. E., Box No. 297 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A COMPEtent young man as coachman and groom; strictly temperate; City or country; will make himself useful around a gentleman's place; has nine years' best City references. Address M. K., Box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; understands the care of horses and carriages thoroughly; also, garden if required; willing and obliging; best City and country references. Address K. Y., Box 252 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—IS A THOROUGH English horseman and first-class clipper, and excellent City driver; honest, sober, willing, and obliging; the best City reference. Address W. N., Box No. 325 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A COACHMAN WHO THORoughly understands his business in all its branches; will be found willing and obliging; can give the best of City references. Address F. L. D., Box No. 282 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands the business, with five years' best City reference; is temperate, willing, and obliging. Call or address W. S., 37 West 43d st., private stable.

COACHMAN. — WHO THOROUGHLY UNDERstands his business, and with the best City recommendations. Inquire for M. L. of J. B. Brewster & Co., No. 145 East 25th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN AS COACHman and groom; has no incumbrance; is willing and obliging; City, or would like to go to the country. Address or call at No. 51 East 33d st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-class man; thoroughly understands his business; careful City driver; four years' first-class City reference from his late employer; will be found agreeable, willing, and obliging. Call or address Coachman, No. 5 East 19th st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINgle man; thoroughly understands his business in both branches; three years' references from last employer; willing and obliging in every respect. Address B., Box No. 261 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN; IS STRICTLY sober, honest, and obliging; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; good reference given; country preferred. Address J. J. D., Post Office Box No. 67, Bergen Point, N. J.

COACHMAN—COOK.—BY A MAN AND WIFE, no incumbrance; Protestants; man can do plain gardening; both thoroughly understand their business; first-class references. Call on address L. R., No. 31 Montgomery st., Jersey City.

COACHMAN.—BY A COACHMAN WHO THORoughly understands his business in all its branches; will be found willing and obliging; can give the best of City references. Address F. L. D., Box No. 282 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT married man; no incumbrance; unexceptionable reference; no objection to the country. Call on or address, R. W. C., private stable, No. 22 East 39th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, whom he can highly recommend, having lived with him twelve years. Address for two days, P. B., No. 124 Clinton place.

COACHMAN AND GROOM, OR COACH-man.—By an Englishman, middle aged, single; good references in every respect. Address J. B. L., No. 45 West 30th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, whom he can well recommend in all respects. Call or address J. M., care Mr. Caleb T. Smith, No. 123 Front st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN; HAS the best of City and country reference. Call or address M. R., No. 737 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, whom he can highly recommend; is a good groom and careful driver; not afraid of work; is competent in every respect. Address W. T., Box No. 3,139 New-York Post Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable, temperate, industrious, thoroughly competent Protestant married man; family very small; understands the City and City driving thoroughly; first-class City references, written and personal. Address Coachman, No. 160 East 53d st., second floor, for one week.

FARMER.—BY A SWEDE, A SINGLE, SOBER, and hale working man; can plow with oxen or horses, milk, and do general work; wages moderate. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian baths.

FARMER.—BY A MARRIED MAN; NO INCUMbrance; thoroughly understands farming in all its branches; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses and all kinds of stock; wife understands dairy and poultry; has the best of references. Call or address P. L., No. 47 West 18th st.

FARMER.—BY A MARRIED MAN; NO INCUMbrance; understands farming and the care of stock; wife a good butter-maker. Can be seen for two days or addressed at No. 236 East 29th st.

FARMER, &c.—BY A SCOTCHMAN AND WIFE, without incumbrance, as farmer and manager of a gentleman's place; understands all kinds of farming, care of stock, &c.; wife a No. 1 butter-maker; best of reference from last employers. Address J. H., Scotch farmer, No. 35 Cortlandt st.

GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WANT A GOOD home with private American family who would consider pleasant company as much an object as price of board, which must be very moderate; will furnish their own room; location between 6th and 8th avs., above 23d st.; references exchanged. Address P., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

GARDENER, COACHMAN, &c.—BY A MAN that knows his business thoroughly; is willing and obliging and perfectly sober, as his reference will prove. Can be seen immediately by addressing on Monday till 4 P. M., Capable, Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN GARDENER, (SINgle,) who thoroughly understands the care of greenhouses, graperies, fruit and vegetables; first-class City reference given. Address J. S., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN AS gardener; thoroughly understands his business; wife to work in the house; best reference. Address F. D., No. 516 East 27th st.

GARDENER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, AGED twenty-five; understands management of fruit, plants, and flowers under glass, also laying out grounds and general work on private place; good reference. Address W. C., care B. K. Bliss & Son, seedsmen, No. 34 Barclay st.

GARDENER.—BY A GARDENER OF EXPERIENCE in all kinds of gardening, greenhouse, &c.; is married and a Protestant, who can give five years' reference to last employer. Address William, Box No. 31 Dobb's Ferry, N. Y.

GARDENER.—BY A COMPETENT GERMAN, single; thoroughly understands the care of greenhouses, graperies, vegetables, &c.; unexceptionable City reference. Address John, care of B. K. Bliss & Son, No. 34 Barclay st.

GARDENER.—OF ABILITY; THOROUGHLY posted in the various branches; hot and cold graperies and green-houses; eleven years' reference from last employer. Can be seen or address Gardener and Florist, No. 12 Cortlandt st.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN gardener, single; understands his business thoroughly in all its branches; best City references given. Address J. S., No. 15 John st., seed store.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN, GERMAN; thoroughly understands the care of greenhouses, graperies, vegetables, &c.; first-class City references. Address S. J., No. 67 Nassau st., seed store.

GARDENER AND FLORIST.—UNDERSTANDS both branches thoroughly; can take charge of a gentleman's place; three years' reference from last employer. Address F. C., No. 47 Wooster st.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO UNDERstands the care of fruits, flowers, and vegetables thoroughly, laying out and care of grounds, management of pits and frames, and green-house work in general; willing to make himself generally useful; excellent references. Address J. N., care of C. W. Opdyke, No. 25 Nassau st.

GROOM.—BY A YOUNG MAN, EIGHTEEN YEARS old, capable of grooming horses, and be useful in a private family; City or country. Call at No. 155 West 27th st., rear.

PORTER OR MESSENGER.—BY A YOUNG colored man as porter or messenger; first-class reference as to honesty and sobriety; security given if required. Address H. B., No. 151 West 31st st.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN AS WAITER IN A private family; best City references; no objection to the country. Address A. C., No. 245 East 30th st., Room No. 2.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN AS first-class waiter; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call or address No. 192 Greene st., first floor.

WAITER.—BY A GERMAN YOUNG MAN AS first-class waiter in a private family; best City reference. Address C. H., Box No. 280 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A POSITION AS ACCOUNTANT, BOOKkeeper, or office clerk, by a young man twenty-six years of age, having good ability; well recommended and thoroughly experienced in all office work; five years in present position as bookkeeper and general clerk. For full particulars, address M. J. W., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of THOMAS CRANE & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, by the retirement of Clarissa L. Crane, Albert Crane, and B. F. Crane.

The business will be continued by N. G. WHITE and JAMES SHARPE, under the firm name of N. G. WHITE & CO., who assume all present and future liabilities.

NEW-YORK, No. 340 Madison st., Feb. 1, 1876.
CLARISSA L. CRANE, Executrix.
ALBERT CRANE, Executor.
BENJ. F. CRANE, Executor.
NILES G. WHITE.
JAMES SHARPE.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between the undersigned, under the firm name of WRIGHT, RICHARDS & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. AUGUSTUS L. RICHARDS will liquidate the affairs of the said firm and continue the business in his own name and for his own account at No. 39 Broad st.
EDWARD M. WRIGHT,
AUGUSTUS L. RICHARDS.
JOHN B. DUER.

NEW-YORK, March 15, 1876.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY
AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK on the morning of Saturday, the 18th day of March, 1876:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts: Loans	$19,250 00	
Discounts	380,791 76—	$400,041 76
Due from Directors of the bank, included in loans and discounts	7,000 00	
Overdrafts		2,956 14
Due from trust companies, State and national banks		37,466 26
Banking house and lot	$90,000 00	
Other real estate	11,000 00—	101,000 00
Bonds and mortgages		30,000 00
Stocks, New-York State	$5,000 00	
Other stocks and bonds	1,000 00—	6,000 00
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks		31,156 00
Cash items, viz., bills and checks in course of exchange	$41,466 91	
Fractional currency	3,249 58—	44,716 49
Total		$653,336 65
LIABILITIES.		
Capital paid in cash		$200,000 00
Undivided profits		25,992 08
Due depositors on demand		425,293 57
Unpaid dividends		2,051 00
Total		$653,336 65

STATE OF NEW-YORK, COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.: JAMES E. KELLEY, President, and GEORGE F. VAIL, Cashier, of the Bull's Head Bank, a banking association located and doing business at New-York, in said county, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said bank before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 18th day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.
JAMES E. KELLEY, President.
GEORGE F. VAIL, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 24th day of March, 1876. S. B. GOODALE,
Notary Public, (174,) New-York County.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 24, 1876.

A PLAN FOR ARRANGING THE AFFAIRS OF THE **MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS RAILWAY COMPANY,**

Has been prepared and has received the approval of a large number of those interested.

It proposes:

First—That the first mortgage bondholders shall accept interest in gold, at the rate of four per cent. per annum for the next three years, and five per cent. for the ensuing three years, and shall fund past due coupons and the difference between above rates and seven per cent. in a new second mortgage income bond at eighty per cent. of its par value.

Second—That the floating debt creditors shall accept any first mortgage or Booneville Bridge Bonds, held as collateral, in payment of their claims as far as so secured at certain equitable rates, and for unsecured claims shall receive new second mortgage income bonds, as above, at the same rate of eighty per cent.

Third—That the present second mortgage shall be canceled and the new mortgage executed for $10,000,000, the bonds to bear interest at six per cent. per annum in cash, if the net earnings of the railway admit, otherwise in certificates redeemable with six per cent. interest out of revenue before payment of any dividend upon the stock.

Fourth—That the net earnings in excess of the amount required for above purposes are to be applied toward increasing the cash payments upon the first mortgage coupons, and should *two* successive first mortgage coupons be paid in full, the road is to be surrendered to the stockholders. That until then and pending the proposed agreement, the Union Trust Company of New-York, Trustee under the mortgage, shall take possession of the railway and its property and manage the same in accordance therewith, assisted by an Advisory Board, to consist of five members, appointed by bondholders, creditors, and Directors of the railway company, and two by the Trust Company.

Should the agreement be adopted, application will be made to the courts to the end that the Trust Company be put in possession, and that the first two per cent. payment, for which funds are understood to be on hand, may be made.

Agreements for signature are to be found at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York, to which the attention of parties interested is invited.
EDWARD KING, President.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS.—In accordance with the provisions of the above bonds, we, the undersigned, hereby give notice that the following numbers, viz.:

5,100	5,783	4,814	3,920	5,447
4,593	4,406	5,573	5,132	5,098
4,104	3,731	5,662	5,654	5,349
4,963	3,712	6,184	4,234	5,164
4,662	5,560	5,116	5,557	5,039

being one per cent. of 2,500 bonds outstanding, were this day designated in our presence to be redeemed, together with the accrued interest thereon, as provided in said bonds, at the office of Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co., in New-York, or at the office of Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co. in London, on the first day of June, 1876, at which time interest on said above-designated bonds will cease.—Dated March 16, 1876.
HENRY F. VAIL,
CHARLES EDWARD TRACY, } Trustees.
J. PIERPONT MORGAN,
of Drexel, Morgan & Co.
[Seal.] Attest, DAVID W. PRICE, Notary Public.

OFFICE OF THE C., C., C. AND I. RAILWAY CO.,
CLEVELAND, March 17, 1876.

The holders of the bonds designated as above are hereby notified that the same will be paid at the places named, on the 1st day of June next, from which time interest thereon will cease.
GEORGE H. RUSSELL,
Treasurer C., C., C. and I. Railway Co.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 10, 1876.

THE FOLLOWING NUMBERS OF BONDS of the WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY, of one thousand dollars each, issued under the indenture of trust to the Union Trust Company of New-York, as Trustee, dated July 1, 1875, have been drawn for redemption by the Sinking Fund on and after May 1, 1876, until and including July 31, 1876, on presentation at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York, viz.:

COUPON BONDS.

Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.
6	416	852	1,682	2,035	2,523	3,351
88	548	942	1,686	2,249	2,749	3,359
110	720	1,187	1,842	2,322	2,955	3,718
215	750	1,232	1,942	2,328	3,086	3,728
278	839	1,581	2,020	2,394	3,194	

REGISTERED BONDS.

Nos. 167 265 515 666 704 765

Interest on bonds presented for payment ceases May 1, 1876. Bonds not presented prior to Aug. 1, 1876, are not entitled to payment under this drawing, but will continue to bear interest, and be subject to be drawn in any future drawing.
EDWARD KING, President.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON, AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

HOLDERS of BONDS issued by the above Company, and holders of

DANVILLE, URBANA, BLOOMINGTON AND PEKIN BONDS,

desiring to preserve the unity of the road, and who favor an amicable settlement of the affairs of the company, are invited to join in plan of reorganization presented by the undersigned committee:

SUMNER R. STONE, No. 46 Exchange place, New-York.
F. D. TAPPEN, President Gallatin Bank, No. 36 Wall st., New-York.
SOLOMON MEAD, Greenwich, Conn.
JOHN WELSH, Jr., of S. & W. Welsh, No. 74 Beaver st., New-York.
H. K. THURBER, West Broadway, Reade and Hudson sts., New-York.

Copies of the plan will be furnished on application to
SUMNER R. STONE, Chairman,
Post Office Box No. 2,130, New-York.

NOTICE.—TO THE HOLDERS OF "WESTERN EXTENSION" FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE "NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD COMPANY."—In pursuance of the judgment of foreclosure and sale entered December 7, 1875, in the action entitled: Supreme Court, Tompkins County, Delos DeWolf et al., Trustees, plaintiffs, against The New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad Company et al., defendants.

The undersigned Referee, duly appointed therein, hereby gives notice that he will attend, at his office, No. 182 Broadway, New-York City, on the 5th day of April next, at 12 o'clock M., to take proof of the ownership and amount of such bonds, and the owners and holders thereof are required to appear before the said Referee at the time and place aforesaid, and present their claims and proof of ownership and amount of said bonds.—Dated New-York, March 15, 1876.
D. IRA BAKER.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF BONDS OF CITY of Racine, issued under authority of an act of the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin, approved Feb. 7, 1871.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the City Clerk of the City of Racine until noon of the 1st day of April, 1876, from holders of the bonds named above, to surrender their said bonds for cancellation on payment of the same from the sinking fund to an amount not to exceed fifteen thousand dollars.

Such proposals shall give numbers of bonds, amounts, rate per cent., and time for which they were issued, and be marked "Proposals for Sale of Racine City Bonds." The city reserves the right to reject any and all bids. R. DOUD, Mayor.
M. CLANCY, Jr., Controller.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS,

NO. 31 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

GOVERNMENT BONDS; STATE, MUNICIPAL, RAILROAD SECURITIES, AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

C. D. WOOD. S. D. DAVIS.

STOCK SPECULATION CONDUCTED IN every legitimate form. Contracts made during the past thirty days, costing $50 and upward, have realized from five to twenty times the amount invested. Stocks purchased and carried as long as desired on a deposit of three to five per cent. Address for explanatory circular and weekly reports,
ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers, No. 12 Wall st.

OFFICES.—SEVERAL VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES to rent; suitable for stock brokers or other business; rent low; in buildings Nos. 46 and 48 Broad street. Inquire of ROBERT T. MEEKS, 46 Broad st.

DEFAULTED BONDS OF THE CITY OF VICKSburg and City of Mobile, bought by
W. H. HAYS, No. 6 Broad st.

FINANCIAL.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,

NO. 27 PINE ST.,

OFFER FOR SALE

Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton

RAILROAD COMPANY

First Consolidated 30 Years'

SINKING FUND MORTGAGE BONDS.

Interest Seven per Cent., payable 1st April and 1st October. United States Trust Company, Trustees.

Total amount Secured under the Mortgage is $3,000,000.

Of the old indebtedness, $500,000 Eight per Cent. Bonds mature June 1, 1877, and we are now prepared to pay them off at par and accrued interest, or to pay 101 and accrued interest in exchange for the new bonds.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

INSURANCE SCRIP.
Atlantic, Commercial, New-York, Orient, Pacific, Union, bought and sold by WILLIAM C. GILMAN,
No. 46 Pine st.

ELECTIONS.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, March 15, 1876.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS AND BONDHOLDERS.

The stockholders and voting bondholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that the annual meeting of said Company for the election of three Directors to serve three years, and the transaction of such other lawful business as may be presented, will be held at the company's offices, in Chicago, Ill., on MONDAY, the 3d day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The transfer-books will be closed at the close of business hours of the 20th inst., and reopened for transfers on the 4th day of April next.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND AVENUE RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, March 18, 1876.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Second Avenue Railroad Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held on MONDAY, April 3, 1876, at the office of the company, corner 2d av. and 63d st. Poll opens at 12 o'clock M. and closes at 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed March 23, and be reopened April 10.
HARVEY H. WOODS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, March 15, 1876.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR TEN DIRECtors of this company will be held on TUESDAY, March 28, 1876, at the general office of the company, No. 233 South 4th st., Philadelphia, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 6 o'clock P. M.
JOSEPH LESLEY, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS WILL BE purchased at par by A. ISELIN & CO., 48 Wall st., viz:

Indiana Central Railway Company, ten per cent., due Jan. 1, 1876.

Union and Logansport Railroad Company, first mortgage, due Oct. 1, 1875.

Columbus and Indianapolis Central Railway Company, second mortgage, due Nov. 1, 1875.

Toledo, Logansport and Burlington Railroad Company, first mortgage, due Feb. 1, 1876.

Toledo, Logansport and Burlington Income Bonds, due Feb. 1, 1876.

OFFICE OF THE HOUSTON
AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 82 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, March 18, 1876.

THE COUPONS ON THE CONSOLIDATED eight per cent. currency bonds of this company, maturing April 1, 1876, will be paid at the National City Bank. C. ENNIS, Financial Agent.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC
RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, March 18, 1876.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. HAS been declared, payable to the stockholders on the 27th day of April next. The transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of the 31st day of March.
FRANCIS H. TOWS, Treasurer.

THE KEOKUK AND DES MOINES RAILWAY COMPANY.—The coupons of this company, due April 1, 1876, will be paid on and after that date, at the Phenix National Bank, No. 45 Wall st.
HENRY A. BARLING, Treasurer.

ICE-CREAM.

HORTON'S ICE CREAM

is made from PURE ORANGE COUNTY CREAM, and the public is fast discovering the fact, as they compare it with others' make, not made from pure cream.

Our sales exceed those of any other establishment of the kind in the world, and almost equal those of all the New-York dealers combined. We are thus enabled to supply a better article at a lower figure than any other establishment.

CHARLOTTE RUSSE, rich and delicious.

72 Cents per Dozen, or 50 Cents per Quart.

DEPOTS, NO. 305 4TH AV. and NO. 1,264 BROADWAY.

J. FUSSELL & SONS' ICE CREAM.
No. 12 BIBLE HOUSE, opposite Cooper Institute.
Special attention to out of town orders.

MACHINERY.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE—I OFFER THE following very superior Todd & Rafferty engines for sale at greatly reduced prices, if disposed of before the 1st of May, to save removal, viz: One 18x36, one 14x18, (saw-mill,) one 12x24, one 11x24, one 10x24, one 9x20, one 7x16, one 5x10, (on legs,) one 8x12, portable, one 8x16, double hoisting. All first-class and entirely new. Also, various sizes and kinds of boilers. I will also furnish specifications and estimates for all kinds of rope and bagging machinery. Send for descriptive circular and price. Address J. C. TODD, No. 10 Barclay st., New-York, or Paterson, New-Jersey.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 23, IN OR near the Union League Theatre, a tortoise-shell and black ostrich feather FAN. The finder will receive $10 reward by returning the same to No. 13 East 26th st.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HARPER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of business, (Harper & Bros., publishers,) No. 331 Pearl street, in the City of New-York, on or before the thirtieth day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of November, 1875.
JOHN W. HARPER,
JOSEPH A. HARPER,
Executors.
P. W. OSTRANDER, Proctor for Executors, No. 25 Pine st., N. Y.
n27-1aw6mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF S. D. VAN SCHAICK, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM COATES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at No. 3 Mercer street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twentieth day of September next.—Dated New-York, the seventeenth day of March, 1876.
ALBON MAN,
WILLIAM B. HOFFMAN,
Executors.
mh18-1aw6mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF S. D. Van Schaick, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES W. WALTER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of G. H. Nichols & Co., No. 1 Moore street, in the City of New-York, on or before the sixth day of September next.—Dated New-York, the second day of March, 1876.
J. T. MURPHY,
GEO. H. NICHOLS, } Executors.
GEO. C. GENET, Proctor.
mh4-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF S. D. Van Schaick, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OLIVER CHARLICK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Sterling & Walden, No. 9 Pine street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of January, 1876.
JANE M. CHARLICK, Executrix.
GEORGE W. QUINTARD,
AARON J. VANDERPOEL, } Executors.
ja22-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF S. D. Van Schaick, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MYRON J. FRISBIE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their residence, No. 24 West 15th street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of January, 1876.
JOANNA E. FRISBIE, Executrix.
HENRY HAYES, Executor.
ja29-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF S. D. VAN SCHAICK, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADOLPH BROWN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 57 Lewis st., in the City of New-York, on or before the twentieth day of August next. Dated New-York, the 16th day of February, 1876.
PHILIP MICHEL,
JOHN F. MILLER, } Executors.
FELIX BROWN,
f19-1aw6w8*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF S. D. VAN SCHAICK, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EBENEZER CAULDWELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of Deane & Chamberlin, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated, New-York, the twenty-eighth day of January, 1876.
WILLIAM A. CAULDWELL, Executor.
NATHAN BISHOP, Executor.
ja29-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF S. D. Van Schaick, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE HART MUMFORD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 199 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of March, 1876.
mh25-1aw6mS E. H. ROCHESTER, Executor.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

JAVA.......WED., M'ch 29 | CHINA.......WED..April 12
ALGERIA....WED., April 5 | BOTHNIA....WED..April 19

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers. Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(Via Queenstown.)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

WISCONSIN..........March 21, at 2:30 P. M.
WYOMING..........April 4, at 2 P. M.
IDAHO..........April 11, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA..........April 18, at 1 P. M.
MONTANA..........April 25, at 3 P. M.

RATES FOR PASSENGERS REDUCED.

Steerage, $26; intermediate, $40; cabin, $65 to $80, according to stateroom. Steerage office, No. 29 Broadway. General offices, No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers No. 44 and 47 North River.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

HOLLAND..........THURSDAY, March 30, 9 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Italy, March 25, 3 P. M. | The Queen, April 8, 3 P. M.
Egypt, April 1, 9:30 A. M. | Helvetia, Ap'l 15, 9:30 A. M.

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage passage, $26, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from England, Ireland, and Scotland at the lowest rates. Drafts issued from £1 upward at current rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River.

FOR HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall:)

ANDES..........March 28.
*ALPS..........April 12.

FOR KINGSTON AND SOUTH HAYTI:

CLARIBEL..........March 30.
ATLAS..........April 20.

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, Calling at PLYMOUTH (G. B.) for the landing of Passengers.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 43 North River, as follows:

LABRADOR, Sanglier..........Saturday, April 1
AMERIQUE, Pouzolz..........Saturday, April 15
FRANCE, Trudelle..........Saturday, April 22

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including wine, bedding, and utensils without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st.

STATE OF VIRGINIA..........Thursday, March 23
STATE OF INDIANA..........Thursday, April 6
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA..........Thursday, April 20

And every alternate Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $70, and $80; return tickets, $120. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

INMAN LINE—MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, March 25, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER..........Saturday, April 1, at 11 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Saturday, April 8, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND..........Thursday, April 13, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL..........Saturday, April 22, at 3 P. M.

from Pier No. 45 North River.

CABIN PASSAGE..........$60, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE..........$28, Currency

Drafts issued at low rates.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

ANCHORIA..........SATURDAY, March 25, 3 P. M.
ETHIOPIA..........SATURDAY, April 1, at 11 A. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency. Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28. Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

MOSEL.....Sat., March 25 | NECKER.....Sat., April 8
HABSBURG.....Sat., April 1 | ODER.....Sat., April 15

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin..........$100 gold
Second cabin..........60 gold
Steerage..........30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

CITY OF ATLANTA..........SATURDAY....MARCH 25
WILMINGTON..........WEDNESDAY....MARCH 29

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent. Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., corner Warren,
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green,
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

FLORIDA LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.

INSURANCE TO DESTINATION ONE-HALF PER CENT.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER RATES.

ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY OTHER LINES, AND NO DETENTIONS.

Goods loaded on steamer when shipped.

Mark goods care RAVENEL & CO., Charleston, S. C.

For rates of freight or passage apply to

J. W. QUINTARD & CO., No. 177 West st.
Or to BENTLEY D. HASELL, No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

THREE STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, March 25, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, March 28, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHEESMAN, THURSDAY, March 30, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, April 1, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, &c.

Sailing from Pier foot of Canal st., North River.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

S. S. COLON..........FRIDAY, March 31, 12 noon

Connecting for all CENTRAL AMERICAN and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO JAPAN AND CHINA.

S. S. CITY OF PEKING..........April 1.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO VICTORIA, PORT TOWNSEND, TACOMA, PORTLAND, &c., &c.

On the 10th and 25th of every month.

For freight or passage apply at foot of Canal st., North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.:

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Thursday, March 30
CITY OF MERIDA..........Tuesday, April 11
CITY OF VERA CRUZ..........Thursday, April 13

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS.

Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO

CITY OF MERIDA..........Tuesday, April 11
CITY OF MEXICO..........Tuesday, May 2

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans April 16 and May 7 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

COLUMBUS..........TUESDAY, March 28
CRESCENT CITY..........THURSDAY, April 6

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green. McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, March 25, at 3 P. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, April 1, at 11 A. M.
REPUBLIC..........SATURDAY, April 8, at 3 P. M.
GERMANIC..........SATURDAY, April 15, at 10 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $60, $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

AMERICAN LINE.

Weekly Mail Steam-ship service between PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL, Calling at QUEENSTOWN, Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and Sailing every WEDNESDAY, from Liverpool.

The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia:

*CITY of BRISTOL..Mar. 30 | *LORD CLIVE.....April 20
OHIO..........April 6 | INDIANA..........April 27
PENNSYLVANIA...April 13 | ILLINOIS..........May 4

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY:

Cabin, $75 to $100, according to location.

Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Steamers marked with a star do not carry intermediate.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
GEO. W. COLTON, No. 42 Broad st., N. Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent, No. 8 Battery place, New-York.

RED STAR LINE.

Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails.

The following steamers are appointed to sail

FOR ANTWERP.

From Philadelphia. | From New-York.
NEDERLAND.....March 28 | KENILWORTH.....April 8
VADERLAND.....April 21 | SWITZERLAND.....May 3

FROM ANTWERP.

For Philadelphia. | For New-York.
VADERLAND.....March 28 | SWITZERLAND.....April 9
NEDERLAND.....April 21 | KENILWORTH.....May 3

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $60.

Steerage tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st., N. Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent, No. 8 Battery place, New-York.

STAR BALL LINE.

United States and Brazil Mail Steam-ships,

Sailing regularly every month from WATSON'S WHARF, BROOKLYN, N. Y.,

For Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio Janeiro,

Calling at ST. JOHN'S, PORTO RICO,

NELLIE MARTIN, 3,000 tons..........Saturday, April 15
JOHN BRAMALL, 2,500 tons.

Passenger accommodations first-class.

For freight and passage at reduced rates apply to J. S. TUCKER & CO., Agents, No. 54 Pine st.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg, with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:30 A. M.—NEWS TRAIN for Easton, Belvidere, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, &c.
6:15 A. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
7:45 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington and Easton, connects at junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9:00 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, Daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:15 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
1 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
5:15 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.
5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
7:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
8:30 P. M.—For Easton.
9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:35, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:00, 9:30, 10:15, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M. 12:45, 1:00, 2:00, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5.30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 7:00, 7:40, 8:30, 9:30, 10.30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Courtlandt Street Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven at 9:30 A. M. and 8:30 P. M. For Corry and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all ticket offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M., and 9:20 P. M. daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:05, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:05, 5:15, 6:10, 7:40, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant ticket office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS. Dec. 5, 1875.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at

7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.

1 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Tunkhannock, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts., CHAS. H. CUMMINGS, Agent.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Eng'r.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON

RIVER RAILROAD.—After Jan. 1, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.

6:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also, for Montreal via Plattsburg.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland and Cincinnati; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Spring Arrangement of through trains, March, 1876. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st., see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit. Sleeping coaches to Chicago.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago, without change. Hotel dining coaches to Cleveland and Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 29, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8.05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ASSOCIATION HALL.

Rev. ROBERT R. BOOTH, D. D., will preach Sunday evening, 26th inst., at 7:30 o'clock, after the singing.

Sunday Meetings—Medical Students' Prayer-meeting, Parlors at 4 o'clock.

BIBLE CLASS by Dr. Thomson, 5 o'clock.

YOUNG MEN'S MEETING, 6:30 o'clock.

SERVICE OF SONG, 7:30 o'clock.

Week-day Meetings—For Young Men, Thursday evening, in the Parlors, and Saturday evening at 8 o'clock, in Association Hall.

The Noon Prayer-meeting on Saturday, in connection with Hippodrome services, at Association Hall.

Mr. Moody meets young converts and inquirers in Association Hall Monday evenings.

AT FREE TABERNACLE M. E. CHURCH, West 34th st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Rev. J. Johns, Pastor, will preach on Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school, 2 P. M. Rev. William Lloyd, of Washington Square M. E. Church, and Rev. George H. Corry, of Thirtieth Street M. E. Church, will address the school. Young People's Meeting, 6 P. M.

AT WASHINGTON SQUARE METHODIST Episcopal Church, Rev. William Lloyd, Pastor—Morning, Rev. Dr. Morrow, of New-Orleans, will preach. Evening, sermon by the Pastor. Subject—"Babel and its Builders." Young people's meeting at 6:30 P. M. Strangers always welcome.

AT THE FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, West 46th st., Rev. Thomas Armitage, D. D., Pastor, will preach Sunday morning at 10:30. Subject—"Vineyard Work;" and evening at 7:30—"This Stranger." Sunday-school at 9 A. M. A cordial welcome to friends and strangers.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH st., west of 6th av.—Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The Rector, Rev. R. Heber Newton, will preach at morning service. Rev. Wm. T. Egbert, of the Wainwright Memorial Church, in the evening.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 4TH AV., CORNER 20th st.—Morning, 11 o'clock, Rev. Mr. Griffin, (from the Baptist Ministry,) will preach; evening, 7:45, seats free, sermon by Dr. Bellows; Sunday-school, 9:45.

ALLEN STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, near Grand st., Geo. O. Phelps, Pastor.—Noon-day prayer-meetings, 12 to 1 o'clock. Preaching Sunday morning and evening. Subject for evening—"One Substitute." Seats free and a cordial welcome.

BIBLE READINGS FOR LADIES

IN THE CHAPEL OF THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 43d st., near the Grand Central Depot.

Miss LOGAN and Miss BEARD, of England, will address the ladies of the City in the chapel, No. 46 East 43d st., every

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M.

All ladies are invited.

BRICK CHURCH.—REV. GEORGE L. WALKER, D. D., will preach in the Brick Church, corner 5th av. and 37th st., on Sunday, March 26, at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR,

(Sixth Universalist Society,)
57th st., near 8th av.,
JAMES M. PULLMAN, Pastor.
Sunday morning at 11:
"Why Should I Join the Church?"
Sunday evening at 7:45:
"Universalism a Dangerous Heresy,"

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,

Madison av. and 42d st.
Hours of services, 10:30 A. M., 3:30 and 7:30 P. M.
Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, JR.,
Will preach morning and evening.
Rev. J. W. BONHAM,
Head of the House of the Evangelists, will preach in the afternoon.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, 74th st., east of 4th av., Rev. J. Tuttle Smith, Rector.—Morning service and Holy Communion every Sunday, at 10:30 o'clock. Evening services at 3:30 o'clock. Daily prayers, with lecture, on Friday, at 4 P. M. All the seats are free.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23D ST., between 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. R. S. MacArthur, Pastor, preaches Sunday morning and evening; Sunday-school, 2:30; Pastor's Bible class, 3; prayer-meetings, Monday and Friday evenings. Strangers cordially invited to all service.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, (PRESBYTERIAN,) corner Park av. and 35th st.—Rev. Marvin R. Vincent, D. D., Pastor, will preach Sunday; morning service at 11 o'clock; afternoon service at 4 o'clock; Sunday-school 9:30 A. M.; preparatory lecture Friday at 7:45 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, 85TH street, between Lexington and 3d avs.—Rev. John W. Trimble, Rector; services every Sunday, at 10:45 A. M., and 7:30 P. M.; Sunday-school at 2:30 P. M. All are cordially invited to attend.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION,

Madison av. and 35th st.,
Rev. ARTHUR BROOKS, Rector.
Divine service, 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, (5th av., above 45th st.,) Rev. Dr. Howland.—Sunday, 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.; Wednesday lecture, 8 P. M., Rev. Dr. Weston.

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS, MERCER st., near Waverley place.—Dr. Deems is to preach to-morrow, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. All seats free. Gentlemen at the door to meet strangers.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, 7TH AV., NEAR 14th st., Rev. C. S. Harrower, Pastor.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school, 2:30 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, corner 9th av. and 28th st., Rev. Brady E. Backus, Rector. Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

EAST SIDE UNION PRAYER AND PRAISE Meeting, to-morrow afternoon, from 4 to 5 o'clock, in the Dutch Reformed Church, corner Avenue B and 5th st., and in the Allen Street M. E. Church, Allen st., between Rivington and Delancey sts.

FAREWELL SERVICES

in the old
GREENE STREET METHODIST CHURCH,
will be held Sunday, April 2.
Former Pastors, members, and all interested are cordially invited.
Friends from a distance will be provided for.
Details in future advertisements.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Madison av., corner of 47th st., Rev. Wm. T. Sabine, Rector.—Sunday-school at 9 o'clock A. M.; divine services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. The Rector will preach in the morning, and at 3:30 o'clock P. M. to the children. Rev. Wm. Postlethwaite, of the Reformed Episcopal Church, Baltimore, Md., will preach in the evening.

FREE BAPTIST CHURCH, (OPEN COMMUNION,) 29th st., near 9th av.—Rev. N. L. Rowell, Pastor, will preach at 10:30 A. M.; subject—"Samson's Folly;" and at 7:30 P. M.; subject—"Our Great High Priest." Baptism at close of evening service. All are welcome.

FIVE POINTS MISSION, (SITE OF OLD Brewery,) No. 61 Park st.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school, 2:30 P. M. Friends always welcome. C. S. BROWN, Superintendent.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH av. and 11th st.—Wm. M. Paxton, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 34TH st., near Broadway, Rev. Joseph R. Kerr, Pastor.—Sabbath services at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, 39TH ST. AND Park av.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. Service of song, 7:30, and sermon at 8 evening. Cordial invitation.

GREEK CATHOLIC CHAPEL, SECOND av., near 50th st.—Divine services every Saturday evening at 7:30, and every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. All are cordially invited.

LECTURES ON THE APOCALYPSE,

By Rev. W. W. ANDREWS,
In the Catholic Apostolic Church,
16th st., between 6th and 7th avs.,
SUNDAYS, 7:30 P. M.

March 26—"The First Four Seals; Or, Four Stages of Church History."

April 2—"The Fifth Seal; Or, The Cry of the Departed Saints."

April 9—"The Sixth Seal; Or, The Dawn of the Day of Wrath."

April 16—"The Escape of the Sealed Ones from the Great Tribulation."

Seats free; no collection.

MRS. NELLIE J. T. BRIGHAM, INSPIRATIONAL speaker, lectures for Society of Progressive Spiritualists at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Children's lyceum 2:30 P. M. No. 55 West 33d st., near Broadway. The twenty-eighth anniversary takes place Friday, 31st inst., afternoon and evening.

MASONIC TEMPLE, 23D ST. AND 6TH av.—O. B. Frothingham, Pastor of the Independent Liberal Church, will preach on Sunday morning at 10:45 o'clock. Subject—"Moral Inspiration." Afternoon, lecture at 4—"Doctrines of Bible Inspiration."

MEMORIAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison av. and 53d st., Rev. C. S. Robinson, D. D., Pastor.—Services in morning at 11 o'clock. Communion service at 4 P. M., and in the evening a Question and Praise meeting, 7:30 o'clock.

MORNING STAR SUNDAY-SCHOOL, NO. 165 West 26th st.—A service of song, conducted by George S. Weeks and addresses by Rev. Alfred Taylor and others, 2.30 P. M. Public invited.

MACDOUGAL STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, opposite Vandam st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Joseph J. Muir, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. All are welcome.

NEW-YORK SUNDAY-SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.—Primary Class review, by Mrs. Seymore, this day at 3 o'clock, in chapel on 24th st. Superintendents Class, Tuesday, 4 o'clock, in Fulton Street Chapel. Normal Class, Thursday, 4:45, in Dr. Crosby's Church chapel.

NOON SERVICE FROM 1 TO 2 O'CLOCK every day except Sunday, in West Eleventh Street Church, between 6th and 7th avs.
Women's prayer-meeting from 1 to 1:30.
Men's meeting at same hour.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH CHAPEL, CORNER of William, Fulton, and Ann sts., entrances No. 103 Fulton st., and No. 58 Ann st.—Preaching Sabbath morning, 10:30; evening, 7:30. In this chapel the Fulton street daily noon prayer-meeting is held.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORNER of 9th av. and 31st st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. S. B. Rossiter. Morning services, 10:30. Subject—"The Silence of Christ." Communion, 3:30.

OLD JOHN STREET M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Nassau and William sts.—The Wesley Young Men's Praying Band will conduct the meetings through the day. Morning, 10,30; afternoon, 3; evening, 7 o'clock. Seats free; all invited.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SEA AND Land, corner Henry and Market sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. E. Hopper, D. D., every Sabbath, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sabbath-school at 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:45 P. M. Seats free. All are welcome.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

PREACHING AT THE MARINERS' CHURCH to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. Murphy, Catharine and Madison sts., and at 3 P. M., at No. 278 Water st., by Associate Pastor, Rev. Benj. F. Millard.

REV. ROBERT CROOK, D. D., PASTOR, will preach in the Sixty-first Street M. E. Church, between 2d and 3d avs., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Missionary exercises of the Sunday-school at 2 P. M.; addresses by Prof. Hasbrouck, of Jersey City, and others.

REV. THOS. S. HASTINGS, D. D., PASTOR, will preach in the West Presbyterian Church, 42d st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Sunday, the 26th inst. Services will be held at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sabbath-school at 2:30 P. M. Adult Bible class at 3 P. M.

REV. CHARLES E. HARRIS, PASTOR OF Allen Street M. E. Church, between Delancey and Rivington sts., will preach. Morning subject: "The Moral Coward." Evening subject: "The Meeting Between the Two Greatest Antagonists." East Side Union Prayer Meeting at 4 P. M. Seats free.

REV. JOSEPH F. ELDER, D. D., PASTOR, will preach in the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, corner 31st st., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Prayer-meeting on Monday and Wednesday evenings. All cordially invited.

REV. SAMUEL M. HAMILTON, PASTOR OF Scotch Presbyterian Church, 14th st., between 5th and 6th avs., will preach to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Lecture on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

REV. L. G. BARRETT WILL PREACH, AS usual, at the Berean Baptist Church, corner Bedford and Downing sts., next Sabbath at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. All are cordially welcome.

REV. DR. SHEDD WILL PREACH IN THE Madison Avenue Reformed Church, corner 57th st., on Sunday next at 11 A. M. All made welcome.

REV. ROBERT R. BOOTH, D. D., WILL preach Sunday evening, the 26th inst., at 7:30 o'clock, at Association Hall.

REV. JAMES M. KING, PASTOR, WILL preach morning and evening in the St. John's M. E. Church, 53d st., near Broadway.

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH, 40TH ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—Communion at 7 A. M.; morning prayer, 9; litany, 10:30; choral celebration, 11, with sermon by the Rector, Rev. Dr. F. C. Ewer. Evening prayer, (choral,) 7:30 P. M. Preacher, Rev. Dr. Geo. B. Draper, Rector of St. Andrew's Church. Strangers cordially invited.

SPIRITUALISM.—MRS. STODDARD AND SON, Master Hough, physical and materializing mediums, will demonstrate their powers; spirits will give proof of their presence. Sunday evening, March 26, at Ætna Hall, No. 451 7th av., at 8 P. M.

STANTON STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.—William Hayne Leavell, Pastor, will preach at 10:30 A. M. Subject: "The Walk to Emmaus." At 7:30 P. M. Subject: "Death and Judgment." Strangers invited. Baptism after the evening service.

ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH, 41ST ST., WEST of 6th av.—Rev. Wm. P. Abbott will preach at 10:30 A. M. and Rev. Dr. Morrow, of New-Orleans, at 7:45 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:45 P. M. All are invited.

ST. JAMES' M. E. CHURCH, 126TH ST. AND Madison av.—Rev. Thomas B. Smith, of the New-York Conference, will preach on Sunday, March 26. Services commencing at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, BETWEEN NOS. 57 and 59 West 46th st., Rev. A. B. Hart, Rector.—Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

ST. MARK'S, 2D AV. AND 10TH ST., REV. J. H. Rylance, D. D., Rector.—Services 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The Rector will officiate.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH,

2d av. between 10th and 11th sts.
REV. JAMES BOARDMAN HAWTHORNE, Pastor.
Morning:
"LOOKING UNTO JESUS."
Evening:
"INTENSITY OF SPIRIT."
All cordially invited.

UNIVERSITY PLACE CHURCH, CORNER of East 10th st., Rev. Dr. Booth, Pastor.—Sunday services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

FINE ARTS.

ART.

PERMPTORY SALE
of the
KOHN COLLECTION
at Auction.

Mr. R. SOMERVILLE will sell at 8 P. M., on TUESDAY, March 28, the entire collection of fine modern OIL-PAINTINGS, recently imported by Mr. ADOLF KOHN, including the celebrated painting by LOUIS LELOIR, "The Slave," and other important works by Brillouin, Brown, Moreau, Pascutti, Palizzi, Toulmouche, Mouchot, Tortez, Castan, Couder, Spiridon, Fortuny, Gudin, Knaus, Caraud, Romako, Girard, Bruneri, and many others.

EXHIBITION DAY AND EVENING
at the
KURTZ ART GALLERY,
No. 6 East 23d st.

MINER'S ART GALLERIES,

NO. 845 BROADWAY.
FREE EXHIBITION, DAY AND EVENING,
of
MR. WM. H. WEBB'S
COLLECTION OF WORKS OF ART,

Including his Art Library, containing many rare and valuable illustrated works, among which are Napoleon's great work on Egypt, 23 vols.; Munich Gallery, 2 folio vols.; Royal Dresden Gallery, 1 vol.; Rossini's Views of Rome; Brockedon's Passes of the Alps, exceedingly rare, 2 folio vols.; Colored Illustrations of Plans of the Alhambra, by Jules Goury and Owen Jones, 2 large vols.; Claude Lorraine, Liber Veritatis, 3 folio vols.; Musee Francaise and Royal Florence Gallery; Antiquities of Herculaneum, 10 vols.; Views of Rome; Antiquities of Athens; Masterpieces of Italian Art; Spooner's Biographical Dictionary of Art, illustrated, 100 portraits; Les Arts Somptuaires; Turner Gallery and Turner's Picturesque Views, &c., &c. To be sold at auction WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, March 29 and 30, at 7:30 o'clock, by

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer,
Office and Art Galleries, No. 845 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF PEKIN, LINCOLN AND DECATUR RAILROAD.—Without Redemption.—Circuit Court of the United States of America, Southern District of Illinois—January Term, A. D. 1876.—ABRAM B. BAYLIS, Trustee, &c., vs. THE PEKIN, LINCOLN AND DECATUR RAILROAD COMPANY, the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway Company, Jacob D. Cox, Benjaman S. Prettyman, Samuel C. Beam, Columbus R. Cummings, Peter Weyrich, G. R. Cobleigh, Alfred W. Rodecker, Assignee in Bankruptcy of Reuben Bergstresser, Detrich C. Smith and Frederick Smith, Executors of Ties Smith, deceased.—Public notice is hereby given that, in pursuance of the decree rendered by said court in the above-entitled cause at the term aforesaid, and by virtue of the powers of sale contained in a certain deed of trust filed as an exhibit in said cause, the undersigned, Master in Chancery of the above-named Circuit Court and District aforesaid, will sell at public sale, without redemption, to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, in satisfaction of the decree rendered in the above-entitled cause, at the north door of the United States Court Building, in the City of Springfield, Illinois, on Friday, the twenty-first day of April, 1876, between the hours of nine o'clock A. M. and six o'clock P. M. of said day, to wit: At the hour of two o'clock P. M. of said day the following described property, to wit: The Pekin, Lincoln and Decatur Railroad, extending from the City of Pekin, Tazewell County, Illinois, through or as near as practicable to the town of Green Valley, Delavan, Lincoln, and Mount Pulaski to the City of Decatur, including all the railways, rights of way, depot grounds, and other tracks, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, and other structures, depots, station-houses, engine-houses, car-houses, freight-houses, wood-houses, and other buildings, and all machine shops and other shops, and all other real or personal estate held, owned, or acquired by the said Pekin, Lincoln and Decatur Railroad Company and embraced in the said deed of trust; also, all franchises connected with or relating to the said railroad or to the construction, maintenance, operation, or use thereof, and all the property, franchises, rights, and things of whatsoever name or nature, together with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise thereunto appertaining; and also all the estate, right, title, claim interest, property, and possession whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, of the said railroad company embraced in the said deed of trust, including the franchise and right to be a corporation. Upon the payment of the amount bid the undersigned will execute, acknowledge, and deliver to the purchaser a good and sufficient deed conveying said property absolutely and in fee simple. By the terms of the said decree persons having filed with the undersigned bonds of said Railroad Company are allowed to bid on said property, and in case they become the purchasers thereof for a sum equal to or more than the amount of said decree, they will have the right to have the amount found due them by the report of the Master in this case credited on their said bid; and in case such bid shall be less than the amount of said decree, then they shall be entitled to retain out of said bid a sum equivalent to their pro rata share of the bid on a final distribution thereof after the payment of all costs.—Dated at Springfield, Illinois, this 7th day of March, 1876. JOHN A. JONES, Master in Chancery,
U. S. Circuit Court, Southern District of Illinois.
HAY, GREENE & LITTLER Solicitors for complainant.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

In the matter of FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT and LAWRENCE WELLS, Bankrupts.—By virtue of an order of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New-York, in the above entitled matter, I will sell, at public auction, on THURSDAY, the 30th day of March, 1876, by Burdett & Dennis, Auctioneers, at No. 40 Exchange place, all the fixtures and furniture of the counting-house and office of the above named bankrupts.

Dated New-York City, March 24, 1876.

OLIVER FISKE,
United States Marshal,
Southern District of New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOOKS FOR LADIES.

GUIDE TO NEEDLE-WORK, plain and fancy, embracing instructions for cutting and making underclothing, and in embroidery and Berlin work. Illustrated with 167 engravings. Price, 50 cents.

LADY'S BOOK OF CROCHET AND KNITTING contains several hundred new formulas in these employments. Price, 50 cents. For sale, at retail, by all dealers in books and trimmings. At wholesale by New-England News Company, Boston; and American News Company, New-York; or mailed, on receipt of price, by J. HENRY SYMONDS, No. 68 Devonshire st., Boston.

INFANTS' AND CHILDREN'S BREAKFAST.

THE RACAHOUT DES ARABES is the very best and most agreeable breakfast for strengthening children and persons suffering from delicate or weak chest, stomach, or attainted with chlorosis or "anemia." This nutritive and fortifying food is prepared by DELAS-GRENIER, of Paris. Depot at New-York, at JOHN DUNCAN & SONS', and at FOUGERA'S Pharmacy.

ORDERS TAKEN FOR CLEARING HOUSES and ships of all kinds of insects, and the INDIAN INSECT POWDERS and MAGNETIC PASTE sold, wholesale and retail, at H. S. DANZIGER'S Office, 57 Bowery.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OCCUPYING THEIR own house, will let with board, to a gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen, a front room, southern exposure, handsomely furnished; large closet, hot and cold water, gas, heat, &c.; the neighborhood is good and the comforts of a home assured. Apply at No. 121 East 54th st.

PARTIES DESIRING BOARD FOR A FEW weeks, with large, well-furnished rooms, parlor on first floor, and first-class table, can be accommodated; references required. Address R., Box No. 299 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NO. 26 WEST 16TH ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms, running water, third and fourth floors, with or without board; permanent or transient; dining-room parlor floor; references.

FIFTH AV., NO. 45, BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.—Spacious suites of well-furnished apartments on first and third floors, with or without private table.

NO. 327 EAST 41ST ST.—TO LET, TWO handsomely-furnished rooms, fire and gas, for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen; breakfast if desired.

NO. 3 WEST 30TH ST.—A PARLOR FLOOR to let, with or without private table; rooms on third and fourth floors for gentlemen; a reception-room suitable for a doctor. Mrs. WILLIS.

BOARD.—A LARGE AND VERY PLEASANT EXTENSION room on first floor may be had, with board, at No. 48 East 21st st.

NO. 33 WEST 31ST ST.—A PARLOR, DINING and sleeping rooms for a family or party of gentlemen desiring no other boarders.

NO. 33 WEST 27TH. ST., NEAR BROADWAY, from the middle of April, rooms en suite or singly, with board, for the Summer or permanently.

NO. 18 EAST 32D ST.—ONE ELEGANT SUITE on second floor; also, single rooms; house first-class; references.

NO. 46 WEST 32D ST.—ONE LARGE FURNISHED front room, fourth floor, to let, with board.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLY or en suite; good table. No. 8 East 32d st.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

TO LET.—AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED SUITE OF rooms to gentleman and wife, or a party of gentlemen; bath, gas, rooms warmed by furnace heat or grate fire; nice neighborhood; quiet house; references exchanged; terms moderate. Call at or address No. 71 West 10th st.

TO LET—FURNISHED—A PARLOR AND BEDROOM, second floor, bath-room adjoining, closets, &c., to one or two gentlemen, without board; breakfast if required. No. 102 East 23d st., second door east of 4th av.

A LARGE OR SMALL FURNISHED ROOM to let, No. 33 East 29th st.; rooms southern exposure, very pleasant; neighborhood the best; small private family.

NO. 54 WEST 23D ST.—TO LET—TO GENTLEMEN only, handsomely furnished apartments, without board; references exchanged.

NO. 18 WEST 25TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS to let, without board, near Broadway and 5th av.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—WANTED BETWEEN YONKERS and Fort Washington, for nurse, baby, and four adults. Address AUSTIN OPHIR, Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—BOARD for the Summer; house open 1st May. James G. Roe.

HOTELS.

BATH HOTEL, NOS. 39 AND 41 WEST 26TH ST., NEW-YORK.—Nice rooms and excellent board in first-class location, including Turkish and electric baths, at prices less than at other first-class hotels for board and room only.

LELANDS' STURTEVANT HOUSE, BROADWAY, 28th and 29th sts., New-York City, has all modern improvements; near theatres and depots; rooms, with board, $4 per day.
LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND.

SUMMER RESORTS.

WAUMBEK HOUSE.

THIS WELL-KNOWN RESORT AMONG THE WHITE MOUNTAINS will be managed by Mr. B. H PLAISTED, its former proprietor, the coming season, Mr. Wm. P. Merrill, the late proprietor, having withdrawn altogether from the business.

All communications will be hereafter addressed,
WAUMBEK HOUSE,
Jefferson, N. H.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GENTLEMAN CAN SECURE THE POSITION of Treasurer by investing $15,000 in the stock and bonds of a corporation; salary $7,000; only men of position need apply. Address R. X., Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CROCKERY.—FOR SALE, A GOOD CROCKERY business located in a thriving city, a short distance from New-York; little competition, good stock, and satisfactory reasons for selling. Address J. O., Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

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FOR SALE—ON VERY FAVORABLE TERMS, THE stock, fixtures, and good will of the oldest established business of its kind in Brooklyn. Inquire of C. GRAEF, No. 65 Broad st.

WANTED—AN ELDERLY PARTNER OF KNOWN ability, with a good library, by a vigorous young law firm of five years' standing. Address K., Box No. 2,999 Post Office.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BENJAMIN BEMUETT, bankrupt.—District of New-Jersey, ss.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by the said court against the estate of Benjamin Bemuett, of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, in said district, who has been duly adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property belonging to him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Jersey City, in said District, on the 12th day of April, A. D. 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Staats S. Morris, Esq., No. 1 Montgomery st., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy for said district.

SAMUEL PLUMMER,
U. S. Marshal for said District.
Per JOHN C. BAILEY, Deputy.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 18th day of March, A. D. 1876, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of DANIEL DREW, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, before Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register, on the sixth day of April, A. D. 1876, at one o'clock P. M. OLIVER FISKE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LLOYD STEVENS and DAVID M. HOLDREDGE, Bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Lloyd Stevens in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, and the acts amendatory thereof, for discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the third day of April, 1876, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esquire, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 129 Fulton st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Dated New-York, on the ninth day of March, 1876.
mh11-law3w8 GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES A. BUDDENSIEK, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Charles A. Buddensiek, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him or to his use and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 10th day of April, A. D. 1876, at twelve o'clock M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.

OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JACOB N. McINTIRE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 1st day of March, 1876. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Jacob N. McIntire, of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings and State of New-York, who has carried on business for the six months next, immediately preceding the filing of his petition, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

mh11-law3w8* HENRY D. DONNELLY, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES R. NICHOLS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of James R. Nichols, of Elizabeth, Union County, State of New-Jersey, heretofore carrying on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 24th day of March, A. D. 1876.

SAMUEL V. BAGLEY, Assignee,
mh25-law3w8* No. 8 Wall st., New-York City.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

Now located only at
No. 5 East 14th st., near 5th av., next to Delmonico's.
(Incorporated 1865.)

W. K. BASSFORD, the eminent composer and teacher, directs the instrumental department.

MAX MARETZEK, the operatic director, superintends the vocal department.

TERMS { Classes of three pupils..........$10 per quarter
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Strictly private lessons..........30 per quarter

NEW TERMS COMMENCING DAILY.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Pupils may practice in the Conservatory.

The celebrated Arion Pianos are used in the school.

BROOKLYN BRANCH,
Nos. 102, 104, and 106 Court st., near State.

THEO. THOMAS' SYMPHONY CONCERTS

AT STEINWAY HALL,
SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 25, AT 8.
FIFTH SYMPHONY CONCERT.
SOLOIST, MISS ANNA DRASDIL, CONTRALTO.

SUITE No. 1 in C, (first time)..........BACH
ARIA, "O, Fatima," Abu Hassan..........WEBER
MISS ANNA DRASDIL.
SYMPHONY No. 3, (Eroica), Op. 53..........BEETHOVEN
CONCERT ARIA, "Hecuba" (new)..........RUBINSTEIN
MISS ANNA DRASDIL.
EINE FAUST OUVERTURE..........WAGNER

Prices of Admission to the Concert as usual. Seats can now be secured at the Box Office of Steinway Hall, at Nos. 701 (G. Schirmer's) and 114 Broadway.

LYCEUM. GRAND MATINEE

TO-DAY.

TOPKNOTS' DILEMMAS. WALTER LENNOX.

THE WRONG MAN. SIDNEY SMITH,

N. C. GOODWIN, JR., the Mimic.

THE PIQUE FAMILY.

MINNIE PALMER, WALTER LENNOX,
Vincent Hogan, Charles Villiers, James Danvers,
Harry Josephs, and Admiral Dot.
POPULAR PRICES.

CHICKERING HALL. BULOW RECITALS.

TO-DAY AT 2 O'CLOCK,
LAST BEETHOVEN MATINEE.
MONDAY, March 27—Only CHOPIN Night.
WEDNESDAY—SCHUMANN-MENDELSSOHN Night.
THURSDAY—Only CHOPIN Matinée.
FRIDAY—SCHUBERT-LISZT Night.
ADMISSION, $1.

Reserved seats, $2; at Schuberth's, No. 23 Union square, and No. 114 Broadway.

Chickering Pianos used by VON BULOW.

EAGLE THEATRE. BROADWAY AND 33D ST.

Mr. JOSH HART..........Sole Proprietor and Manager

Second week of the very successful satire, by Kenward Philp, P. E. A. K. R. D.

A new and laughable sketch by G. L. Stoute, entitled LOST IN NEW-YORK.

A new sketch by Mr. Harry G. Richmond, entitled DIME NOVEL HEROES.

The champion cannon-ball performer, James Messenger.

Matinées every Wednesday and Saturday, at 2 o'clock.

PARISIAN VARIETIES. 16th st. and Broadway

EVENINGS 8 o'clock. Matinées TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS at 2 P. M.

AN EYE-OPENER THIS WEEK. First appearance of MLLE. NINON DUCLOS and her troupe of Fifty Beautiful Circassian Female Models. The Ladies' Centennial Levee. Tableaux Vivants. | Matinée To-day at 2.

MARCH OF THE REVOLUTION.

Grand tableau of Washington Crossing the Delaware.

New olio of Sixty Brilliant Star Artists.

ATTRACTIVE NEW MUSIC.

Seventh Regiment Music—"Second Company, Capt. Smith;" "Eighth Company, Capt. Van Orden," quickstep, Grafulla, each 50c.; "Man of Sorrows," George W. Warren, 60c.; "Sweet Birds," by author of "Little Robin, Tell Kittie I'm Coming," Persley, 35c.; "Ninety and Nine," new arrangement for voice and piano, by Mr. Sankey, 30c.; "Pond Lilies Mazurka," Berg, 50c.; "Don Quixote," march fantastique, G. W. Warren, 75c. Copies mailed. WILLIAM A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway. Branch store No. 39 Union square, New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

Opera House, Broadway and 29th st.
PEEK, a daily play.
The Funny Old Girls.
She Stoops to Conquer.
Seats secured. Matinée, Saturday at 2.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE,

OPPOSITE METROPOLITAN HOTEL. Kittie O'Neil, Bobby Newcomb, three Turners; Louise, The Drummer Girl; Cony and Fox, Harry Bryant, and Tony Pastor's Star Troupe. Matinees TUESDAY and FRIDAY.

DR. JOHN LORD

ON MME. DE STAEL.
ASSOCIATION HALL, MONDAY.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—CORNELIA RACHEL RHOADES, Plaintiff, against RICHARD M. SHAW, Adolph B. Ausbacher, Terence Farley, John Mitchell, Patrick S. Colton and —— Colton, his wife, Robert Shotwell, Charles H. Schwab, John B. Smith, Henry Ferris, Patrick D. Casey, John Casey, Michael Sheehy, Bradford Willard, Charles P. Rogers, James M. Wentz, Peter A. Guertin, Joseph H. Bumsted, Eugene H. Paddock, Philip S. Taggart, William L. Benes, Joseph H. Weller, James A. Hersey, Levi M. Bates, George G. Kellogg, Jacob B. Croxson, Oscar G. Ditmars, James H. Sohier, Robert A. Fisher, Henry R. McElligott, Robert M. Roberts, Henry S. Hawks, Tobias New, Charles Ingebrand, John B. Ellwood, John Dowd, James J. Scallon, and John F. Schenck, Defendants.—Summons.—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in the above entitled action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the Court-House in the City of New-York, on the fourth day of February, 1876, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, at number seventy-one (71) Wall street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, February 4th, 1876.
OWEN & GRAY,
f26-law6wS* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—CITY OF NEW-YORK, Place of trial.—WILLIAM H. CROMWELL, DAVID W. CROMWELL, and ALBERT CROMWELL, plaintiffs, against THOMAS B. JORDAN and WILLIAM F. CLARK, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 243 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of fourteen hundred and thirty-four 40-100 dollars, with interest thereon from the 2d day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, besides the costs of this action.—Dated January 27, 1876.
EDWARD P. WILDER, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 16th day of February, 1876.
f19-law6w8* E. P. WILDER, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW-YORK COUNTY.—ALBERT HAMMACKER and WILLIAM SCHLEMMER, plaintiffs, against HENRICK C. F. SCHMIDT, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office at No. 200 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of six hundred and sixty-eight and 19-100 dollars, with interest on $255 09 from February 20th, 1875, and on $413 10 from the 20th day of August, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, February 17th, 1876.
LARNED & WARREN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 3d day of March, 1876. LARNED & WARREN,
mh4-law6w8* Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF New-York, City and County of New-York.—FRANCES E. WALES, plaintiff, against LEWIS J. PHILLIPS, William J. Sherwood, John Burke, and Frederick Lewis, as Assignee of Lewis J. Phillips for the benefit of creditors, defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, number 175 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Feb. 3, 1876.
G. W. COTTERILL, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, on the 4th day of February, 1876. G. W. COTTERILL,
fe26-law6w8a Plaintiff's Attorney.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Monday, the 3d day of April, 1876, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for the materials and work for a new school-house, to be erected on the north side of East 75th st., between 2d and 3d avs.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed, "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting."

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

EUGENE H. POMEROY,
JOHN J. MACKLIN,
JONATHAN O. ALSTON,
FERD. T. HOPKINS,
M. THALMESSINGER,
Board of School Trustees, Nineteenth Ward.
Dated New-York, March 20, 1876.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF SAILORS' SNUG HARBOR, }
No. 74 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, 14th March, 1876. }

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until Saturday, the 25th inst., at noon, for furnishing 700,000 North River brick, 200,000 Croton fronts, 100,000 feet of yellow pine timber, 60,000 feet of yellow pine flooring, 60,000 feet of pine lumber, 80 iron beams; all to be more or less as may be required. For plans and specifications apply ONLY to R. P. SMYTH, at the office of the Governor, at the Sailors' Snug Harbor, Staten Island.

The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any bid which shall not be deemed for the interest of the institution.

All bids must be addressed Trustees of Sailors' Snug Harbor, and marked "Proposals," &c.

THOMAS GREENLEAF, Comptroller.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER

IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE NEW PLAY.

FERREOL. Characters by Messrs. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Frederic Robinson, Stuart Robson, J. H. Stoddart, John Parselle, Thomas E. Morris, H. W. Montgomery, Claude Burroughs, W. R. Wilder, L. Thompson, A. Becks, W. S. Quigley, F. E. Lamb, C. S. Collins, and Misses Kate Claxton, Ida Vernon, Marie Wilkins, Roberta Norwood, Maude Harrison, Ida Jeffreys, and Augusta Raymond.

The scenes, by Mr. R. Marston, are accurate reproductions of the interior of a noted château in the south of France, and are the most beautiful stage sets ever exhibited in this theatre.

SATURDAY, March 25, FIRST MATINEE of FERREOL.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK

SATURDAY, March 25,
MATINEE at 1:30,
THE WONDER; A WOMAN KEEPS A SECRET.
EVENING at 8 o'clock,
ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN.

MONDAY EVENING, March 27, will be produced Planche's exquisite comedietta, entitled the CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH, with Morton's brilliant comedy of WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME, with appropriate Scenery, Costumes, and Appointments.

MR. LESTER WALLACK as Viscount de Ligny and Mr. Woodcock.

Other characters by Messrs. JOHN GILBERT, HARRY BECKETT, C. A. STEVENSON, E. M. HOLLAND, C. E. EDWIN, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mme. PONISI, Miss IONE BURKE, Miss GERALDINE MAYE, Miss KATE BARTLETT, and Miss E. BLAISDELL.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
(Commences 7:45; carriages may be ordered for 11.)
EVERY NIGHT.
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY'S GREATEST SUCCESS.

PIQUE!

A PLAY OF TO-DAY.

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEES. Miss Fanny Davenport, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Harkins, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Davidge, Mr. Hardenberg, Mr. Drew, Mr. Barrymore, Mr. Rockwell, Miss Sydney Cowell, Mrs. Gilbert, Miss Nunes, Miss Holland, and Mr. John Brougham, in their original personations, as acted fifteen weeks to crowded houses.

PIQUE! Matinee TO-DAY at 1:30.

. Seats may be secured twenty days ahead.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. MATINEE DAY.

LAST NIGHTS OF

JULIUS CÆSAR,

the cast including the renowned Shakespeareans,
Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT,
Mr. F. C. BANGS, and
Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT.

. MATINEE TO-DAY, SATURDAY.

PARK THEATRE. BROADWAY AND 23D ST.

Accessible by all the popular lines of travel. Convenient to all the ferries and hotels.

SIXTH WEEK AND ASSURED SUCCESS OF ROWE'S enjoyable humorous comedy, BRASS.

BRASS! with Rose Wood, Rose Lisle, Marie Louise, Mrs. Brutone, L. Morrison, J. C. Padgett, Vining Bowers, C. Norris, W. J. Cogswell, F. Langley, C. Searle, J. W. Brutone, C. Rosine, and GEO. FAWCETT ROWE, (that "perverter of truth.")

EVENING AT 8. SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.

Box-office open 8 to 4. Prices $1 50, $1, and 50 cents.

"See this ring! Fact! Fact!! I assure you."

BROOKLYN THEATRE.

SHOOK & PALMER..........Lessees and Managers
TO-DAY AT 2 O'CLOCK.
TO-NIGHT AT 8 O'CLOCK.
Last TWO PERFORMANCES in Brooklyn of
ROSE EYTINGE
as
ROSE MICHEL.

MONDAY EVENING, reappearance of the favorite actor

Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE,

In the delightful comedy of FALSE SHAME, which will be given by particular request on MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS.

WEDNESDAY—Mr. MONTAGUE in a new part.

GILMORE. 22D REGIMENT ARMORY.

SECOND GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT.

GILMORE,

and the famous
TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND,
at the
ARMORY, 14TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV.,
SATURDAY EVENING, March 25, 1876, at 8 o'clock.
Tickets, 50c., for sale at the door.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.

THIS DAY.
MATINEE at 2; EVENING at 8.
F. S. CHANFRAU.
Three pieces,
O'FLANIGAN AND THE FAIRIES,
THE FIRST NIGHT, and
MAT. OF THE IRON HAND.

A PUPIL AND ASSISTANT OF THE ELDER HERRMANN will give instruction in sleight-of-hand and card manipulation on moderate terms. Magical apparatus of every description supplied at much lower rates than at the so-called repositories.
J. S. DE BARRY, No. 89 Fulton st.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. No. 624 BROADWAY.

Mr. JOHN F. POOLE..........Manager

The popular resort. Crowded nightly with ladies, children, families, and social parties.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' CELEBRATED CONCERTO ORGANS cannot be excelled in tone or beauty; they defy competition; catalogues mailed; instruments rented until rent money pays for them. Agents wanted.
HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway.

TWENTY-FIVE SECOND-HAND PIANOS and ORGANS at great bargains for cash or installments; also for rent until rent pays for them as per contract. HORACE WATERS & SONS, No. 481 Broadway.

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Collegiate Institute,

No. 40 Washington Square, New-York City.
(Location delightful and easy of access.)

DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Now open.

DEAN COLLEGE, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—A first-class boarding-school for young ladies, $300 per year; good board, English, Latin, French, German, piano, organ, vocal, drawing, painting. Refers to patrons, Hon. Erastus Cooke, No. 95 Nassau st.; George Clinton Burdett, Esq., No. 77 Front st., New-York City. Circulars at the latter place.

EUROPEAN PARTY FOR LADIES.—PROF. and Mrs. LOOMIS' fifth party for the Rhine, Switzerland, and Italy leave June 24, returning Sept. 11. The pleasantest, cheapest, and best method of visiting Europe. L. C. LOOMIS, No. 14 Bond st., New-York.

THE MISSES JACOT'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies, with Primary Department, comprising a thorough English and French course. No. 45 West 127th st.; easily accessible from Westchester County and Long Island. Last term begins April 12.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 1,193 Broadway, remains open day and evening all Summer. Pupils learn business writing, book-keeping, arithmetic, &c., in three months. Privately, $75.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART.—Drawing, water-color and oil painting. New-York Society Library, No. 67 University place, between 12th and 13th sts.

$175 A YEAR.—BOARD AND TUITION; BOYS under 14. Address ALL RIGHT, *Times* Office.

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TEACHERS.

MRS. MITCHELL SUPPLIES SCHOOLS and families with teachers, tutors, and governesses, visiting or resident. Teachers' Bureau, No. 67 West 35th st. Hours, 12 till 4.

SPANISH LANGUAGE.—PROF. DE TORNOS has removed to No. 924 6th av.

STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE AND STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

REDUCTION OF FARE

Between NEW-YORK and PROVIDENCE to $3.
Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON to $4.

STONINGTON LINE.

FOR PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, AND BOSTON.

The elegant steamers RHODE ISLAND, NARRAGANSETT, and STONINGTON leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 5 P. M.

Through tickets to principal New-England points at R. R. depots and ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Co. and at 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE (direct.)

Steam-ships ELECTRA and GALATEA leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4:30 P. M.

Direct connection to Worcester and points beyond.

Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.

L. W. FILKINS, G. P. Ag't. D. S. BABCOCK, Pres't.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 o'clock noon.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

DANCING.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S
DANCING SCHOOL,
NO. 212 FIFTH AVENUE.
For particulars send for a circular.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Twelve Million Dollars.
Surplus, over One Million Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

AFFAIRS AT CASTLE GARDEN.

MANY OF THE STEAM-SHIP COMPANIES ANXIOUS TO MAINTAIN THE LANDING DEPOT —THE WARD'S ISLAND INSTITUTION.

There was a meeting of agents representing the North Atlantic Steam Traffic Conference yesterday morning, and Messrs. Cortis, of the White Star Line; Schwab, of the North German Line, and Coverley, of the Anchor Line, were appointed a Special Committee to wait upon the Commissioners of Emigration at Castle Garden in reference to maintaining the depot for the landing of immigrants. These gentlemen called at Castle Garden early in the day, and had an interview with Commissioner Starr. They assured him that they were anxious to retain Castle Garden as a landing place for immigrants, and that they would co-operate with the Commissioners in maintaining it so that the immigrants would be protected. They thought, however, that the State should appropriate annually such a sum as would be sufficient to maintain the depot in working order.

Mr. Francklyn, of the Cunard Line, was not present at the meeting of the conference in the morning. The vessels which arrived at Castle Garden yesterday were the Wieland, from Hamburg, with 305 steerage passengers; the Anchoria, from Glasgow, with eighty-seven, and the Cornwall, from Bristol, with twenty-seven. The Java, of the Cunard Line, took her fifty-five steerage passengers to Jersey City and landed them at the company's docks. No provision was made for their landing except that after reaching the docks they were taken charge of by the Cunard Company's servants and interpreters, who procured through tickets for their different destinations and conducted them from the wharf to the ferry by a private entrance, so as to keep them out of the way of sharpers and runners. It is admitted by nearly all of the steam-ship agents that to afford protection to the immigrants the landing depot at Castle Garden must be sustained. They see no necessity, however, for continuing the establishment on Ward's Island, and a belief exists, even among some of the officials at Castle Garden, that its retention up to this has done more harm than good. Persons are maintained there in idleness who, if thrown upon their own resources, could undoubtedly obtain work, and instances are known where women who had on more than one occasion fallen from virtue since their arrival in this country, have sought and obtained admission to the island institutions on two or three different occasions. It is admitted that there should be some provision to prevent steam-ship companies from landing paupers and disabled persons on these shores, and if any immigrant became a charge upon the State within a limited period, the companies should be held responsible for their support. The following shows the number of persons at present under the care of the Commissioners of Emigration on Ward's Island:

Departments.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Totals.
Hospital	205	103	69	377
Asylum	83	70	2	155
Refuge, male	140	..	*24	164
Refuge, female	..	37	..	37
Nursery	..	19	68	87
Totals	528	229	163	820

* Boys.

SHERIDAN, THE BOND FORGER.

Walter Sheridan, the great bond forger, arrested by Detective Robert A. Pinkerton at the Jersey Ferry on Wednesday night, on being received by Warden Quinn, at the Tombs, was assigned to cell No. 42, on the second tier of the prison, where he is now confined. When arrested by Detective Pinkerton, Sheridan said, "What is this for?" and on being informed that he was apprehended on a bench warrant, said, "I suppose its all right." On being brought into the Twenty-seventh Precinct and searched, but seventy-five cents and his watch and chain were found in his possession. After he had been searched, he turned around to Detective Pinkerton and a TIMES reporter who was with him, and said, "Well, who would have thought I would be taken this way? What a world of money I have made in my time." Yesterday the reporter called on Sheridan at the Tombs. In reply to the question of the reporter, he said: "You know I would willingly say anything to you, if I could, but my case is now in such a position that if I were to tell you what I wish to say, it would be commented on and distorted by the other papers, and I wish to have as few enemies as I can. If I am convicted, that ends the matter; but I assure you that I am more sinned against than sinning. You know the old fable about the dog with the lame leg that all the boys fired stones at. I want to creep away and bear my sorrow alone. I intend, of course, to plead not guilty, and I have no doubt that my friends will procure lawyers to act in my behalf. At present, beyond saying that I am ignorant of all the criminality charged against me, I have nothing to state." District Attorney Phelps will take immediate steps to bring Sheridan, alias Ralston, to trial, and it was openly asserted yesterday that Andrew J. Roberts and Frank Gleason, now confined in Ludlow Street Jail, will be discharged from the civil processes under which they are now incarcerated, and at once retried on the criminal charges formerly brought against them.

RELEASE OF A NOTORIOUS THIEF.

Patrick Ward, alias Walsh, one of the most notorious emigrant swindlers in the country, was set at liberty yesterday through the efforts of his counsel. Ward was in former years a companion of Harry Gifford, Amos Thorne, George Thomas, and "Hod" Bacon, one of the most formidable gangs of emigrant swindlers and confidence men in the City, who were habitually to be found around Castle Garden and on West street in the neighborhood of the Jersey City ferries. Ex-Detective Freeman, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, waged deadly war against the gang and at different times succeeded in obtaining convictions against its various members. Ward, however, from his appearance, escaped detection. He made a specialty of plundering poor emigrants by pretending to be a neighbor of theirs in the old country, and in this scheme he was greatly aided by his appearance and make-up, which made him appear like a newly-landed Irishman. Innumerable cases are on record where Ward has plundered poor laborers, returning to Ireland, of every cent they had saved up during many hard years of toil to bring their parents to this country. Six months ago he was convicted of grand larceny and sentenced to five years in State Prison. A new trial having been obtained for him through the efforts of his counsel, and the former witnesses not being available on the part of the prosecution, he was yesterday discharged. In conversation with a TIMES reporter, Ward said that if he could get nothing else to do he was going to make a living out of Irish emigrants. For the information of the ordinary members of the Police force it may be stated that a good picture of Ward will be found at No. 846 in the Rogues' Gallery.

THE ERIE RAILROAD.

Messrs. Fleming and Miller, the English representatives of the first and second consolidated Erie mortgage bondholders, sail, as announced in THE TIMES of yesterday, for Europe to-day. Messrs. Dickson, Sloane, and Morgan, the special committee of the Erie Directors appointed to negotiate with Messrs. Fleming and Miller, have brought their negotiations to a close. Their deliberations have been very harmonious, and the result will, they believe, be satisfactory to all parties concerned. The full details of the plan submitted by the Erie Directors have not been made public, but it is announced that its chief features are the funding of the interest coupons on the first consolidated bonds for five years, paying in cash alternate coupons, and also the funding of the second consolidated bond coupons for five years, without any cash payment. The first consolidated mortgage bonds amount to about $15,000,000 and the second to $25,000,000. If this scheme be adopted, the Erie Directors say it will enable them to lay a third rail and to place the road in good order. The proposed plan of course cannot be carried out until it meets with the approval of the English bondholders, as Messrs. Fleming and Miller had no authority to complete arrangements. They will, on their arrival in London, submit the proposal to the bondholders, who alone have the power to accept or reject it.

THE LIBERTY STREET HOMICIDE.

Deputy Coroner Macwhinnie, assisted by Dr. Welsh, of Bellevue Hospital, made a post mortem examination, yesterday, of the body of Jeremiah Sullivan, who died Wednesday night from the result of wounds inflicted with the butt end of a pistol by Alexander McCurnin, a bartender at No. 142 Liberty street, on Saturday evening last. The skull was found to be fractured at the base, and there were several extravasations of blood on the surface of the brain. The cause of death, in their opinion, was compression of the brain, occasioned by a fracture of the skull, the result of violence. Coroner Croker committed McCurnin to the Tombs to await the inquest, which will be held on Tuesday next at 11 A. M. Sullivan was a 'longshoreman by occupation, and lived, with his wife and family, at No. 102 Washington street.

A CORRUPT UNITED STATES MARSHAL.

Mr. Anthony Comstock, Special Agent of the New-York Society for the suppression of Vice, informed United States Attorney General Pierrepont some time ago that he had ascertained that United States Marshal Peter R. Carll, of the United States District Court for the District of Connecticut, had defrauded the Government by drawing money to reimburse him for payments of witness fees never made by him. There was also a charge that Carll had purposely, with corrupt motives, withheld the service of papers in bankruptcy proceedings, denying that he had ever received the papers, which were subsequently found in his possession. These facts having been verified to the satisfaction of the Attorney General, he brought the matter to the attention of President Grant, who has superseded Marshal Carll.

THE SOLAR ECLIPSE.

THE EVENT OF LITTLE INTEREST TO ASTRONOMERS—HOW THE CALCULATIONS ARE MADE.

From inquiries made yesterday at Mr. Rutherford's observatory it was ascertained that no observations would be made in this City during the eclipse of the sun, which will begin this afternoon at 3:36 o'clock. Except in the case of a total solar eclipse these occurrences do not attract much attention among astronomers. One of the objects which could be gained by making observations to-day would be to ascertain whether the moment of contact would take place exactly in accordance with the time calculated, which sometimes varies a few seconds. It was Mr. Rutherford's intention to make observations with the spectroscope for this purpose and he gave instructions to Mr. Chapman, his assistant, to have the large telescope prepared for the occasion, but at a late hour yesterday afternoon it was found that at the time of contact the sun would have descended too low for the surroundings of the observatory to admit of observations. The difficulties which surround the computation of a solar eclipse are so great that none but the astronomer can fully appreciate them. But when the magnitude of the task is taken into consideration, the close approximation which is invariably made must be regarded as wonderful, the astronomical tables being seldom more than a few seconds in error. No matter how carefully the astronomer makes his calculations there is always an uncertainty of from two to fifteen or twenty seconds in the actual time of the occurrence. This, however, cannot be detected by the closest observation made by the naked eye, and is only discovered by close observation with powerful telescope. The moon swings round the earth at the average distance of 239,000 miles, but owing to the eccentricity of her orbit, that distance is increased and diminished by about 13,100 miles, and the sun's disturbing force sometimes widens this deviation to about 18,000. The common centre of gravity of both bodies also describes an ellipse around the sun, the distance varying 1,540 miles each way from the average of 92,050,000. In calculating the time at which an eclipse will occur the relative influences which these bodies exercise upon each other according to their distances apart, as well as the apparent increase or diminution in the size of the disks of the sun and moon, as they are nearer to or further removed from the earth, have to be taken into account. In addition to this, the influence which the planets exercise upon the motions of the earth and moon must be calculated, so that it becomes a matter of surprise that these computations can be made with such wonderful accuracy. Every observation made for the purpose of correcting these computations serves to render future calculations more accurate.

The solar eclipse, which will take place this afternoon, will be annular at all places along the narrow central path of the eclipse, which commences in the Pacific Ocean, in latitude 8° 41' north and longitude 111° 28' west from Washington, and sweeps across the United States in a north-easterly direction until it terminates about sunset upon the western coast of Greenland. An observer on this central line will see the sun's disk entirely darkened, with the exception of a bright ring around the circumference. To all persons witnessing the eclipse south of this central line the northern part of the sun's disk will be obscured, the appearance of the eclipse varying according to the latitude of the point of observation. In this City the size of the eclipse will be four digits, or something less than one-third of the sun's surface. The duration of the eclipse will be one hour and twenty-two minutes, beginning at 3:36 P. M. and ending at 4:58 P. M.

AN EMPEROR ON HIS WAY TO NEW-YORK.

The Emperor of Brazil will leave Rio de Janeiro to-day, the 25th, on the Hevelius, the regular mail steamer of the Rio, New-York and Liverpool line. This company placed the finest of its steamers, the Maskelyne, at the disposal of Dom Pedro, but he refused it, and is coming to New-York as a private passenger, accompanied by his wife, Dona Theresa. The Hevelius is due in New-York on April 20, and the Emperor and his suite expect to spend about three months in this country. After resting about one week in this City, where he will probably stop at the Buckingham Hotel, the Emperor will go to Washington, and thence to Philadelphia, where, if invited, he will be present at the opening of the Exhibition, on May 10. The Empress will probably remain in New-York while Dom Pedro will make a tour of the country; and he intends to go as far as San Francisco and New-Orleans. About the middle of May he, his wife, and suite will embark for Europe. The Empress will remain in Germany with her grand-children while Dom Pedro will make an eight or nine months' tour through northern Europe and the East, including Syria, Smyrna, and the Holy Land. He will again visit Egypt, and then rejoin his wife at the waters of Gastein. The Emperor's suite is composed only of four gentlemen, namely, the Viscount of Bom-Retiro, a veteran statesman of Brazil; Admiral De Lamare, Dr. Souza Fontes, the physician, and Mr. Macedo, the steward. The Empress brings one maid of honor. A Brazilian corvette, the Nitherohy, Commander Costa Azevedo, was ordered to sail from Rio to New-York on Feb. 15, especially for the purpose of saluting the United States flag in Philadelphia on the next Fourth of July.

THE POLICE BOARD.

The Police Board held its usual semi-weekly meeting yesterday, all the Commissioners being present. An application signed by officials and citizens of the town of West Chester was presented requesting a detail of five policemen to preserve the peace pending the town election to be held on Tuesday next. Commissioner Voorhis opposed the granting of the request on the ground that the board had recently resolved not to send officers outside of the City limits. The application was referred to the counsel of the board for his opinion. An important change in the head-quarters detective force was made by the removal of Detective Jacob B. Warlow from the command of the squad to the Second District Court. Patrolman Kealy, who was assigned to detective duty, and had proved very capable, was promoted to the rank of roundsman, and placed in the position occupied by Detective Warlow at head-quarters. The following patrolmen were promoted to the rank of roundsmen, and transferred to the precincts after their names: J. Clarke, of the Thirty-fifth Precinct, to the Twenty-Seventh; W. S. Reid, of the Tenth, to the Fourth; W. Coffey, of the Twentieth, to the Twenty-seventh, and J. H. Pratt, of the Thirty-fourth, where he was retained. Patrolman S. Meyer, Eleventh Precinct, C. Bennett, Thirty-first, Hugh Mee, Thirty-third, J. Lawler, Eighth, and J. Fox, Sixteenth, were dismissed from the Police force for various causes.

THE DEATH OF EDWARD PHELAN.

The body of the man found in the East River at the foot of Corlears street on Thursday was yesterday identified as that of Edward Phelan, a hardware merchant at No. 113 Chambers street and No. 35 Reade street. Suspicion that the deceased met with foul play is entertained by his friends, there being marks of violence on the face. Mr. Phelan was the surviving partner of the firm of W. F. Shattuck & Co., and had sole charge of the business. He left his store on Wednesday about 6 P. M. for his home, in South Fifth street, Brooklyn, E. D., and two hours later he met his book-keeper, P. S. Biglin, at Sweeney's Hotel, corner of Chatham and Duane streets, in this City. After a conference Mr. Phelan again started for home. The next day he did not appear at his place of business. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon a body was found which was identified as that of Mr. Phelan by Masonic emblems, among which was a gold keystone bearing his name and that of the lodge and chapter to which he belonged. The fact that his pocket-book was gone seems to confirm the suspicion that he was a victim of foul play. His acquaintances speak of him as a warm friend and a gentleman of spotless reputation. As his affairs were in a prosperous condition, the idea that he committed suicide is scouted. Mr. Phelan leaves a widow and a young son.

ALLEGED BRUTALITY BY A POLICEMAN.

John Redmond, a young man, residing at No. 41 East Fifty-second street, called at the Central Office yesterday, and made a complaint of assault against Patrolman Montgomery Ditmars, of the Nineteenth Precinct. Redmond, in his affidavit, alleged that at about 1:30 o'clock on the morning of the 15th inst. the Police made a raid upon a club-room in the basement of the premises on the north-west corner of Third avenue and Fifty-second street, where he and a number of young men were enjoying themselves. He was arrested and taken to the East Fifty-ninth Street Police Station, where a charge of disorderly conduct was made against him. He was ordered to be locked up, and while he was being taken to the cell he alleges that Patrolman Ditmars, who had him in custody, struck him a terrible blow over the right eye with his club, and threw him violently down the steps leading to the prison. The assault was made, as Redmond alleges, without any cause or provocation. Although nine days had elapsed since the assault was committed, Redmond's eye yesterday presented a terrible appearance. It was swollen, inflamed, and bloodshot, and the surgeon who dressed his injury stated that it was by the merest chance that the sight was not destroyed. Ditmars will be placed on trial next Thursday.

"ONE MORE UNFORTUNATE."

Rosanna Huhn, aged sixteen, residing with her parents at No. 116 Springfield avenue, Newark, was visited by Michael Skein, her betrothed, on Thursday evening. During his visit he informed her that he had been thrown out of employment, and in consequence thereof their marriage would have to be deferred, as he intended going West. The girl seemed very much disappointed and was exceedingly depressed during the remainder of the interview. Yesterday morning she did not come down stairs at the usual time, and her mother went to her room to call her. Receiving no answer to repeated calls, the door was broken open and the girl was found hanging by a handkerchief to the bed-post, dead. A post-mortem examination disclosed the fact that she was pregnant. An inquest will be held.

THE WORKING MEN.

MASS-MEETING AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE —THE RIGHTS OF LABOR DISCUSSED— TRADES-UNIONS DEFENDED.

A mass-meeting composed of about twenty-five hundred working men was held last evening, at the large hall of Cooper Institute. As previously announced, the meeting was held to protest against arrests of working men, the repeal of the Eight-hour law, and to sustain the veto of the Convict Labor bill. After the election of Michael R. Walsh, of the Typographical Union, as Chairman, and Mr. Gunny, of the Tailors' Union, as Secretary, the latter arose and read a series of resolutions commending the veto of the Convict Labor bill, protesting against the action of the Police Commissioners in the arbitrary arrest of Crispins and tailors, recommending the election of a delegation to visit Gov. Tilden and Mayor Wickham to present the subject for their consideration, and finally pledging the working men to stand by the trades-unions. Michael Murphy, of the Crispins, briefly related the history of the ten weeks' strike of that organization, denouncing a large firm, who, the speaker alleged, had, while expressing sympathy for the union, negotiated for the employment of Boston men, and when the "union" men struck, had caused forty-one to be imprisoned. The speaker closed by advocating the consolidation of all trades-unions, and stated that the Crispins were determined not to compromise with employers. The speaker was followed by Mr. Fortune, of the Tailors' Union, who, in turn, attacked the firm of Brooks Brothers. Mr. Hugh Dalton, of the Typographical Union, spoke at some length, approving the spirit of the resolutions, especially commending the veto of the Convict Labor bill, and contending that the present strike was one of the employers against the working men, not the reverse, as was charged. Other speeches were also delivered in relation to the "wages question." The suffering of the working classes, the speakers contended, was something almost passing comprehension, and very little understood or appreciated outside of the classes to which it was confined. The relation of capital and labor was unjust to the last degree. The increase of the wealth of the rich at the expense of the comfort and thrift of the working men proved this beyond a doubt. Capitalists—who always had an opportunity of presenting to the public their side of the question, while the laboring man was deprived of that advantage—capitalists strove to construe the present strike of the working men as a conspiracy against trade, but in reality it was the unjust persecution of the employers themselves, who expect to increase their profits by reducing the hard-earned wages of the laborer. The capitalists had continually attacked the foundation of the trades-unions, and now that they thougat they had subdued those organizations, they were endeavoring to trample upon the rights of the defenceless laboring man. To defeat this, and to resist oppression, the speakers advocated the consolidation of the working masses, as by that means alone could justice be wrung from capitalists.

OPIUM THIEVES ARRESTED.

A circular was issued about a week ago warning all persons against purchasing Turkish opium, giving as a reason that a lot of that article had been stolen from a United States bonded warehouse and was liable to seizure. The bonded warehouse spoken of was that of E. C. Johnson & Co., Nos. 4, 6, 8, and 10 Bridge street, Brooklyn, from which large quantities of the drug had been missed. The rules of the Custom-house forbid any detective entering the warehouse at night, and hence the watch was confined to the outside of the building. A watch was finally placed on the roof, on suspicion that access had been gained through the scuttle, but the result was futile. On Thursday night, however, two men entered the Brooklyn Homeopathic Pharmacy, on the corner of Court and Livingston streets, Brooklyn, and offered some Turkish opium for sale at $8 per pound. Mr. Clark, the manager, had seen the warning circular, and at once surmised that all was not right. He therefore informed the men that he was too busy to attend to them just then, but if they would call again the next day (yesterday) he would no doubt have time to negotiate with them. The men left, and Mr. Clark informed Superintendent Campbell of the facts, and a detective was detailed to watch the store and arrest the opium venders. At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon the same men appeared at the pharmacy, and no sooner had they placed a package of the drug on the counter than they were arrested. They were then taken to Police Head-quarters. When questioned they said that the opium had been given them to sell by a man who lived in the eastern part of Brooklyn. They said they were to receive one-half of what they obtained, and that they had instructions to sell it for what they could get. They gave their names as John Gordon, of No. 51 Sackett street, and Ambrose A. Sweeney, of No. 544 Hicks street. A detective was sent in quest of the person from whom the men claimed to have received the opium, and he arrested John Eagan, at No. 119 Van Brunt street. The man was taken before Superintendent Campbell, and when asked where he got the opium, which he admitted to have given to the men who sold it, he said that he found it on the sidewalk on Wednesday last in Tiffany place. The three men were locked up in the First Precinct Station-house.

AUCTION SALE OF BOOKS.

The Messrs. Leavitt sold at auction yesterday, in Clinton Hall, all the remainders, balances of editions, odd lots, and stereotype plates, left over from the book fair, which closed on Thursday. Two hundred and fifty copies of Dana and Wilson's Life of Gen. Grant, were sold at an average of 25 cents apiece; a lot of Pollock's Course of Time, 250 volumes, brought 20 cents each; twenty Beeton's Universal Dictionaries went at $1 75 each volume; Hooker's Botany sold for $7 75 per volume; Walton's works sold for $1 30 per volume; fifteen of Charles Lamb's complete works brought $1 20 each; thirty volumes of Prof. Proctor's Popular Account of the Transits of Venus, Past and Coming, went at 75 cents each; Sydney Smith's works, complete, brought 60 cents per volume; Æsop's Fables sold at 75 cents per volume; The Works of Josephus went for the same price; Griset's edition of Robinson Crusoe, fifty volumes, in all, brought 55 cents each; Taine's History of English Literature, twenty copies, sold for $1 25 each; twenty-five of Dean Swift's Gulliver's Travels sold at 95 cents each; and Balzac's Droll Stories sold at $2 60 per volume. Mr. Wilson, of Boston, purchased most of the stereotype plates at moderate prices.

MOSES JESURUN'S FLIGHT.

Intelligence was received in this City yesterday morning that Moses K. Jesurun, the defaulting Custom-house broker, had arrived in Germany, where his wife and family are. Jesurun's defalcations are supposed to have resulted from unfortunate stock speculations, as during his ten years' business career in this City he was generally regarded as an honest man. On the 14th inst., Mr. Murphy, of the firm of Moses, Murphy & Co., appeared before Justice Bixby at the Tombs and obtained a warrant for Jesurun's arrest on a charge of embezzlement. The warrant was placed in the hands of Officer Webber, of the Tombs squad, who watched Jesurun's private residence for several nights, and finally learned that a private detective employed by Messrs. Moses, Murphy & Co. had alarmed Jesurun, and that he had fled the City. The officer learned that Jesurun had taken passage for Europe by the steamer Smyrna, from Boston. Messrs. Moses, Murphy & Co. will institute steps to obtain extradition papers for Jesurun for his return to this country by the German authorities.

THIEVES' PHOTOGRAPHS.

It has been repeatedly stated for several years that the collection of pictures of criminals known as "The Rogues' Gallery" falls far short of the actual requirements of the Police force at large as far as the detection of crime and criminals is concerned, many of the most prominent thieves not having been photographed, while the pictures of others are so blurred and indistinct as to be comparatively valueless. Members of the Police Department complain that the pictures so taken are not sent to all the precinct stations in the City. When the "gallery" was instituted it was generally thought that copies of each picture taken should be forwarded at once to each precinct, in order that the ward detectives should become familiarized with the features of the criminals arrested all over the City. A Police Captain informed a TIMES reporter yesterday that he had not received a photograph of a thief from the Police Central Office within a year.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Congressman Jay A. Hubbell, of Michigan, is at the New-York Hotel.

Senator A. J. Wellman, of Friendship, N. Y., is at the Windsor Hotel.

Senator Stephen H. Hammond, of Geneva, N. Y., is at the Hotel Brunswick.

C. B. Wright, President of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, is at the Brevoort House.

Mayor-elect C. R. Parsons, of Rochester, and Assemblyman James Faulkner, Jr., of Danville, N. Y., are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Ex-Senator Henry W. Corbett, of Oregon; ex-Gov. Andrew G. Curtin, of Pennsylvania; Senator F. W. Tobey, of Port Henry, N. Y.; William E. Chandler, of New-Hampshire; Prof. D. W. Fiske, of Cornell University, and M. Hall Stanton of Philadelphia, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Mrs. Laura S. Webb will give readings this evening at the Grand Conservatory of Music, No. 112 Fifth avenue.

Beirnhardt Mast, a German, aged fifty-five years, committed suicide at his residence, No. 805 Fifth street, on Thursday night.

A body, identified as that of John O'Connor, aged thirty-five years, was found floating in the East River, near Pier No. 59, yesterday morning.

To-day being the Feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, will be observed among the members of the Roman Catholic Church as a "Holiday of Obligation." Services will be held in all the churches.

The last lecture in the free course of scientific lectures for the people at the Cooper Union will be given in the Great Hall this evening at 8. Subject—"The Geological History of Man." Lecturer, Dr. J. S. Newberry, of Columbia College.

Coroner Eickhoff took the ante-mortem statement yesterday of Hezekiah Stephenson, a colored man, who was shot in the stomach on the 21st inst. by Thomas Conners, at No. 189 South street, where both were employed. The jury decided that the shooting was accidental, but suggested that Conners be held to await the result of Stephenson's injuries.

A New-Jersey Deputy Sheriff named John F. Cordes was found by Officer Weekes, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, a few days ago, at No. 336 Sixth avenue, suffering from a fracture of the skull received by a fall from a wagon. He was taken to the Twenty-ninth Precinct Station, and from thence removed to Bellevue Hospital, where he died yesterday morning.

William Cooper, James Bulger, and John Ulrick, who were taken before Police Justice Smith at the Harlem Police Court on Thursday, on suspicion of having participated in the robbery of Mr. Koontz's jewelry store, No. 2,068 Third avenue, were sent to the Work-house as vagrants yesterday, no evidence sustaining the charge of robbery having been found.

A cable dispatch from Rio de Janeiro, dated March 24, was received yesterday by Mr. W. P. Clyde, General Manager of the Panama Transit Steam-ship Company, announcing the safe arrival of the steam-ship South Carolina at that port, after a passage of twenty-one days. The ship and engine were in good order, and she was to resume her voyage to Panama to-day.

John Henry Bode, arrested on Wednesday for having conspired with Hedden, the Cashier of the Marine Bank, to defraud that institution, is still confined in the Ludlow Street Jail, having been unable to procure bail. He procured two bondsmen yesterday, George A. Cox and Daniel Kerr, but Deputy Quincy wants four, and, unable to find these, Bode was returned to jail last evening.

There was no new development of interest yesterday in reference to the business affairs of Mr. William C. Barrett. Mr. Butler, with whom he left a power of attorney to settle his accounts with all his clients, but who has transferred his power in reference to the Livingston property, and the attorney for Mr. De Grasse Livingston, both say it will be several weeks before they can make a detailed statement.

A middle-aged woman named Elizabeth Weir was arraigned at the Fifty-seventh Street Police Court yesterday, on complaint of Mrs. Ann Feeney, No. 234 East Thirty-sixth street, who stated that while the accused was a boarder in her house a great many articles, valued in all at $70, were missed. On being arrested some pawn tickets for the articles taken were found on the prisoner. She was held in default of $800 bail.

A letter addressed to Hon. Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State, at Washington, calling his attention to a decree of the Venezuelan Government, dated Dec. 22, 1875, by virtue of which the port of Maracaibo was closed to foreign commerce after a notice of forty days only, and requesting him to urge that Government to rescind or modify it, will be circulated for signature to-day among the merchants and ship-owners of this City engaged in trade with that port.

A feature in the case of Herman Funcke against the New-York Mutual Insurance Company, now on trial in Part I. of the Superior Court, was the reading yesterday of a deposition of "Spence" Pettis, the notorious forger now in the Massachusetts State Prison. Pettis' testimony was introduced by the defendants in endeavoring to show forgery and fraud on the part of the plaintiff's assignor, Gen. Sturm, who is accused of having taken part in the scuttling of the schooner S. T. Keese, the insurance on which is sued for.

The case of Michael Dolan against the City was argued before the Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday. Dolan was clerk of the Sixth District Court prior to Jan. 1, 1873. On this latter date he was removed and F. T. Keating appointed in his place. On March 1, 1874, Dolan, who had brought suit, recovered possession of his office. He now sues for salary during the time in which he was ousted. He recovered judgment in the court below, and the City thereupon brought the present appeal.

The suits brought by the City against William M. Tweed and George S. Miller, and against Tweed and Edward Marrener, were argued in the Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday. The first of the suits is to recover $500,000, and the other to recover $550,000, alleged to have been fraudulently obtained from the City while Tweed was Commissioner of Public Works, on bills either wholly or partly fraudulent. The defendants asked for a bill of particulars, which was ordered in the court below. The plaintiffs appeal from this order, and claim that the information is rather within the defendants' knowledge.

BROOKLYN.

Michael Lyons was arrested last night on a warrant issued by Justice Semler, charging him entering the house of John Simonson, Reid avenue and Bainbridge street, with false keys, and stealing therefrom a gold watch, chain, and ring, valued at $120. He was locked up to await examination.

The case of McDonald, for subornation of perjury in Arkansas, came up yesterday before Commissioner Winslow, of Brooklyn, on an adjourned examination. Col. Titus, the State Agent of Arkansas, was the only witness, and his testimony was not concluded at the time of the adjournment of the court.

Justice Semler yesterday committed Mrs. Fuchs, the wife of the murderer of William W. Simmons, to Raymond Street Jail for ten days, on a charge of intoxication. The unfortunate woman was released from custody on Wednesday last, and immediately proceeded to dispose of the few articles of household furniture which she had at the house where the tragedy was committed, and then went on a spree.

The body of a man about fifty years of age, five feet eight inches in height, with black hair, mixed with gray, was found yesterday floating in the water at the foot of North Second street. It was clad in a pair of black and white striped cotton pantaloons, cotton drawers, black waistcoat, white shirt, white undershirt, no stockings, Congress gaiters, and no coat. The body was much decomposed.

Two convicts escaped from the Kings County Penitentiary, Brooklyn, on Sunday morning last, but Keeper Sherlin failed to make the fact known until yesterday, fearing, as he says, that a publication of the fact might prevent their recapture. The names of the convicts are George W. Khol, alias Smith, alias Roberts, alias Keno, and George Carter, alias Edward Williams, who were sentenced to the Penitentiary for five years, in January last, for grand larceny.

The Common Council Law Committee considered last evening the proposition of ex-Tax Collector Badeau to turn over all his and his wife's property, except $5,000 which belonged to his wife's estate, in payment of the city's claims against him. The Corporation Counsel favored the acceptance of the proposition, as the bondsmen would still be liable for the uncollected balance of $35,000. The bondsmen, however, desired to compromise by paying $2,500 each, or $10,000 in all. Final action was deferred.

Alexander Hamilton, of No. 329 South Fifth street, went to Rockaway with John Bennett, of No. 196 First street, yesterday. Soon after arriving at Rockaway Bennett began to act strangely, and finally assaulted a man named William Wainright with a chisel, wounding him seriously in the neck. Hamilton interfered to prevent violence, and was knocked down by Bennett, who attempted to stab him with a knife. Hamilton called for help, and a citizen of Rockaway interfered and knocked Bennet down, after which he was arrested and taken to the Sixth Precinct Station-house. The surgeon in charge pronounced him insane, and his friends were notified.

STATEN ISLAND.

The shad fishermen of Staten Island have given up hope of being permitted to put down their poles, and are now making preparations to use their drift nets. This mode of taking fish is not so remunerative, the labor being greater and the catch much smaller.

At the request of the Treasurer of the village of Edgewater, the Trustees will ask that the village charter be changed so as to allow a levy to be made for non-payment of taxes, by a deputy. The present clause in the charter demands that such action shall be taken and enforced by the Treasurer in person, and that officer is often compelled to call on the Police Department for a body-guard to protect him from the wrath of a belligerent victim, who is usually a small property-owner.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

William Westfall, one of the young men injured by the explosion at the nitro-glycerine and Jupiter powder factory near Woodlawn Station on Wednesday, died Thursday night in great agony, being the fourth victim of the catastrophe. David Haber is also lying in a very critical condition, no hopes being entertained of his recovery.

NEW-JERSEY.

The colored residents of Newark will celebrate the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment on Thursday, the 30th inst.

The Glendon Iron Company's mines at Teato and Hibernia will be closed on the 1st of April, and 150 men thrown out of employment.

The examination of the Jersey City Police Justices' accounts by the Board of Finance has fully demonstrated the fact that Justice Davis was not a defaulter.

James Gilroy, a brakeman, was brought to St. Michael's Hospital in Newark yesterday, suffering from severe and probably fatal injuries received by being thrown from a train.

Amos Decon, residing at Shamong, Burlington County, went out into his barn a day or two ago and shot himself through the head with a gun, and died instantly. He was subject to fits of insanity.

A thirteen-year-old boy, named Reuben Drumgoold, fell from a freight train on the Pennsylvania Railroad, while stealing a ride at Newark last evening, and received injuries that are expected to prove fatal.

Herman D. Rosenberg, a resident of Newark, who claims to be a Jewish Rabbi, was arrested in that city yesterday on a charge of deserting his wife. He is accused of being very cruel to her, and of beating both her and his mother.

James Gately, a quarryman employed on Herman avenue, Guttenberg, was seriously injured yesterday by being struck on the head with a large piece of rock from a blast. He was removed to his home, where it was ascertained that his skull was fractured.

At a late hour Thursday night a man giving his name as Charles Dickson was found by Officer Dewey on Washington street, Hoboken, acting in a suspicious manner and taken to the Station-house. On searching him a full kit of burglars' tools was found in his possession, and he was committed for trial. The penalty for having burglars' tools is fifteen years in the State Prison.

Two burglars were caught in the act of trying to break into ex-Mayor O'Neill's house on Eighth street, Jersey City, about 2 o'clock yesterday morning. They gave their names as Charles Fisher and James Russell. A number of skeleton keys and other burglar's tools were found in their possession, and a number of keys were found in a vacant lot adjoining Mr. O'Neill's house. Photographs of the prisoners were taken for the "Rogues' Gallery," and Justice Davis committed them to the County Jail to await trial.

A GREENBACK CONVENTION.

MEETING OF MR. RICHARD SCHELL'S DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE—THE PLATFORM ADOPTED.

Mr. Richard Schell, as Chairman of the Greenback State Convention which met at Syracuse on the 15th inst., appointed a Greenback State Committee, of twenty-eight members, which met yesterday afternoon at the Sturtevant House, on Broadway, to issue a call for a State convention to choose a greenback delegation from this State to the National Democratic Convention at St. Louis. Gideon J. Tucker, when asked yesterday before the meeting took place whether the contemplated delegation would be entirely independent of the regular Democratic delegation from this State, replied, "Why, our's will be the 'regular' delegation, and the event will prove it." He said that he did not suppose that some of the members of the committee from the interior of the State would be present, but that he held their proxies. There were only eight members present yesterday, among whom were Gideon J. Tucker, Richard Schell, and Theodore E. Tomlinson.

Mr. Tomlinson was elected temporary Chairman, and Gideon J. Tucker was subsequently elected permanent Chairman. The Committee on Resolutions, of which Marcus Hanlon was Chairman, reported the following call, which was unanimously adopted:

The Democratic electors of the State of New-York, and all others who are in favor of an honest and economical government, who are opposed to the financial policy of the Federal Administration, which was approved by the Democratic State Conventions of 1874 and 1875, and who are—Firstly, opposed to the law of Congress decreeing a forced resumption of specie payments; and, secondly, opposed to the abolition of legal tenders, and in favor of retiring all national bank circulation, and of issuing legal tenders in its place; and, thirdly, who believe that the Government should receive legal tenders for all Customs; and, fourthly, who are in favor of the development of the resources and wealth of the country by the people, to the exclusion of monopolies, are requested to elect three delegates from each Assembly District to represent them in a Democratic State Convention, to be held in the City of New-York on the 1st day of June, 1876, for the purpose of appointing two delegates and two alternates from each Congressional District in the State, and four delegates and four alternates from the State at large, to represent New-York in the Presidential Convention of the Democracy of the United States, to be held at St. Louis on the 27th of June, 1876.

By order of the Democratic State Convention.

GIDEON J. TUCKER, Chairman.

Thomas P. Sanders, of Jefferson County, and M. M. Dickinson, of Rockland County, Secretaries.

The committee then adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY POLITICS.

The Republicans of White Plains have nominated Elisha Horton for Supervisor, and the Democrats Elisha P. Ferris.

The Republicans of Bedford have renominated Moses W. Fish for Supervisor and T. C. Adams for Town Clerk.

The Democrats of East Chester have renominated William H. Pemberton for Supervisor.

The Democrats of New-Rochelle on Thursday evening nominated the following ticket: For Supervisor, George B. Ackerman; Town Clerk, C. M. Roth; Justice of the Peace, William R. Humphrey; Assessor, George W. Horton; Commissioner of Highways, Frank Stouter; Overseers of the Poor, Conrad Roth and John W. Shearwood; Auditors, John Q. Underhill and Arthur Baker; Sealer of Weights and Measures, Edward Graves; Game Constable, Peter Yost; Commissioners of Excise, Charles Quackenbush, B. Kershaw, and W. H. LeCount.

The Republicans of Yonkers made the following nominations: For Mayor, William A. Gibson; Supervisor, Jacob Read; City Judge, Edward P. Band; Justice of the Peace, Edwin R. Keyes; Aldermen Second Ward, James W. Mitchell; Third Ward, G. L. Morse; Fourth Ward, Henry R. Hicks.

The Republicans of Ossining will hold their caucus this evening to nominate candidates for town officers.

The Republicans of Harrison have renominated Edward Willets, (Democrat,) for Supervisor, not being able to find one of their own party who will accept the nomination.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Charles H. Whitfield & Co., dealers in house-furnishing goods and crockery, at No. 609 Sixth avenue, have failed and offer to compromise with their creditors at twenty-five cents on the dollar.

Sheriff Conner will sell the stock and fixtures of the Manhattan Brewery, corner of Ninth avenue and Sixtieth street, on Monday next, to satisfy a judgment of $8,150 obtained by P. V. Maginn.

Richard S. Rosenthal was appointed yesterday as Receiver of the *German Press* Society. The company's capital stock amounts to $150,000. Its net assets are said to amount to $25,000, and its liabilities to $36,000.

In the general assignment of Benjamin Bloomingdale to Lyman G. Bloomingdale, the liabilities are set down at $11,568 07, the nominal assets at $2,696 40, and the actual assets at $2,000. A bond in $5,000 was ordered from the Assignee.

H. H. Ferguson, as President of the J. S. Willard Manufacturing Company, of Nos. 251 and 253 Canal street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. The liabilities of the company amount to about $15,000, and are distributed among forty-nine creditors, the largest being Noel, Saurel & Marueffe, $4,061 08. An injunction has been granted prohibiting the Sheriff from selling the property of the company on the judgments obtained by a few of the creditors.

A GANG OF THIEVES SENT TO JAIL.

Information having been received at Police Head-quarters in Newark, N. J., that a gang of thieves and roughs were in the habit of congregating in the boiler-room of Ripley's saw mill in Commercial street, Chief Mills and a squad of officers made a descent on the place shortly after midnight Thursday night, and captured eleven of the gang. The prisoners gave their names as William Jackson, John Donahue, Joseph McKeon, Christian Schilling, Owen Burns, William Thompson, Michael Bow, John Cunningham, Joseph Farrell, John Madden, and David Brock. One or two of them, notably Burns, who is a well-known criminal, made a desperate resistance, but were soon overcome and handcuffed. Yesterday morning the prisoners were arraigned in the Police Court, and the whole gang sent to the County Jail for ninety days.

ARRESTED ON A CHARGE OF FORGERY.

Detective Stainsby, of Newark, N. J., last night arrested John L. Woodruff, a canvasser employed by the Domestic Sewing-machine Company, charged with having in 1874 forged the name of his father-in-law, F. H. Stackhouse, to a note for $125, which he passed on John Mills, of Newton, and with having forged the same name on a note for $100, which he disposed of to George Curant, of Newton. He was taken to Police Head-quarters and held for examination.

A MOST USEFUL INVENTION Is DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR. It is an unfailing relief for pain, and is the only specific known for piles, corns, and all skin diseases. 25c. per box.—*Advertisement.*

KNOX'S SPRING STYLE.—The introduction of Knox's Spring style of gentlemen's HAT was as prompt as the season itself, and has been as eagerly welcomed. There is no occasion to dilate upon its beauty, for that is a recognized fact. Buy your hats at No. 212 Broadway, or his Fifth Avenue Hotel establishment.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship George Cromwell, for Bermuda.—Benjamin Brown, Alexander Donnan, F. B. Miller, Master C. B. Miller, S. S. Marsh, Thomas J. Outerbridge, Mrs. J. Scholtz, A. Ferguson, T. W. Whittemore, C. E. Rumsey, George Burnham, Miss Burnham, Miss Burnham, H. C. Outerbridge.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Anchoria, from Glasgow.—F. W. Almond, Mrs. C. L. Anderson, Thomas Anderson, J. A. Begbie, Charles Bellows, Jr., James Chariton, Miss Maria Cuthbertson, Miss Elizabeth Cuthbertson, Miss C. Graham, Miss Jessie Johnston, James Mather, Sr., William Mather, Miss Isabella Mather, James Mather, Jr., John Mather, Alexander Mather, Miss Annie Mather, James Perkins and lady, William Pattullo, D. C. Ralston, Alexander J. Simpson, George Spence and lady, James Spence, Walter Wilson.

In steam-ship Wieland, from Hamburg.—Conrad Poppenhusen, Carl Von Bassewitz, Albert F. Kirsten, Jacob A. Kils and wife, Josef Toeplitz, Albert Stoppel, Ferd. E. Westhal, Paul Winkler, Heinr. Von Mendel, wife, and son, Carl Nielsen, H. Maschke, G. J. Scheve, Adolph Hampe, Sophie Kingger, Babette Metzler, Bertha Bauman, Anthon Schindelholtz, Marie Disler, Louise Diremann, Rud Schrader, Mr. Seitz and family, Mr. Hall, Hans Bigler, Robert Rodde, Joseph Schlachter.

In steam-ship Java, from Liverpool.—T. Beattie, R. M. Brereton, H. F. Rudge, Dr. G. W. Carmen, W. H. Davies, Mr. and Mrs. A. Donell, Mr. C. Donovan, Mr. and Mrs. Duhamel, J. Hunter, J. Idle, Mr. and Mrs. A. Jacoby, T. Jones, Miss McCabe, J. McDonald, J. Merril, A. Neuwall, Mr. and Mrs. J. Oberndorf and two children, M. Rembardt, Miss Robinson, Mrs. Shaw, child, and infant, C. T. Taylor, W. Townley, W. Tucker, J. Williams.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:56 | Sun sets.....6:17 | Moon sets....6:28
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..7:30 | Gov. Island..8:19 | Hell Gate....9:41

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK........FRIDAY, March 24.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Eleanora, Johnson, Portland, Me., J. F. Ames; King Arthur, (Br.,) Cowell, Havana, Matamoras, and Cardenas, Hatton, Watson & Co.; George Cromwell, Bacon, Hamilton, Bar., A. E. Outerbridge; A. C. Stimers, Warren, Philadelphia, Penn., James Hand; George Washington, Whitehead, Halifax, N. S., Clark & Seaman; State of Virginia, Moodie, Glasgow, Scot., Austin Baldwin & Co.

Ship General McClellan, Wheeler, San Francisco, Cal., Sutton & Co.; Humboldt, (Ger.,) Corsen, Bremen, Ger., Funch, Edye & Co.

Barks Helen Angier, Staples, Bristol, W. D. Morgan; Challenge, (Br.,) Sharp, Cardiff, Wales, George F. Bulley; Chebucto, (Br.,) Lawrence, Bristol, Eng., W. D. Morgan; Carrie Delap, (Br.,) McKay, Liverpool, Eng., Simpson, Clapp & Co.; Jennie Cobb, Small, Bordeaux, France, Miller & Houghton; Sulma, (Br.,) Peterson, Ponce, P. R., Miller & Houghton.

Brigs Elizabeth Winslow, Locks, Cardenas, Cuba, Miller & Houghton; Gazelle, Dickson, Passages and Cadiz, Spain, Brett, Son & Co.; Zanoni, (Br.,) Le Blanc, St. John's, N. F., Hatton, Watson & Co.; Harry Virden, Collins, Havana, Cuba, James W. Elwell & Co.

Schrs. Mary Brewer, Leo, Norfolk and Richmond, Va., H. P. Brown & Co.; Paza, Chase, Richmond, Va., H. W. Loud & Co.; Chattanooga, Snare, Portsmouth, N. H., H. W. Loud & Co.; John W. Bray, Whitman, Gloucester, Mass., R. J. Godwin & Son; Pathfinder, Jones, Gloucester, Mass., R. J. Godwin & Son; Louisa Frazier, Crawford, Fernandina, Fla., E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Melville Bryant, Buckley, Genoa and Leghorn, Bently, Gildersleeve & Co.; Nellie Shaw, Eates, St. Pierre, Mart., Simpson, Clapp & Co.; Henry J. May, Allen, Philadelphia, Penn., Overton & Hawkins; Spring Bird, (Br.,) Medean, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; Myrover, Brown, Charleston, S. C., Evans, Ball & Co.; Dart, Campbell, Stamford, Conn., Stamford Manufacturing Co.; Clio Chilcott, Fullerton, Booth Bay, Me., Cartwright & Doyle; Lizzie Heeyer, Poland, Sagua la Grande, Cuba, H. W. Loud & Co.

Barge Baltimore, McCue, Philadelphia, Penn., James Hand.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Anchoria, (Br.,) Munro, Glasgow March 11, via Moville 12th, with mdse. and 114 passengers to Henderson Bros. March 20th, lat. 42 19, lon. 51 55, passed a German steam-ship bound E.; 23d, lat. 40 38, lon. 69 10, a Cunard steam-ship do.

Steam-ship Cornwall, (Br.,) Stamper, Bristol March 8, with mdse. and passengers to W. D. Morgan.

Bark Marco Polo, (Ital.,) Gavaguin, Dublin 48 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co. March 23, 35 miles S. S. E. of Barnegat, spoke bark Exile, (Br.,) from Key West for Philadelphia.

Bark Esther, Bush, Cardenas 13 ds., with sugar to Reynaul, Francois & Co.—vessel to master. Has been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras with strong N. E. and E. S. E. gales.

Brig Eliza Stevens, (of Boston,) Carter, Matanzas 11 ds., with sugar to Agents Canadian Bank of Commerce; vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Stella, (of St. John, N. B.,) Kay, Matanzas 12 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Snow & Burgess.

Schr. Theresa, (of Boston,) McQuinn, Para 24 ds., with rubber, nuts, and hides to G. Amsinck—vessel to B. J. Wenberg & Co. Has been 5 days N. of Hatteras, with strong N. E. and S. E. gales; lost and split sails. March 8, lat. 18 45, lon. 60 42, passed schr. Marcia Reynolds, bound S.

Schr. Burdett Hart, (of Greenport,) Brooks, Old Harbor, Jam., 23 ds., with logwood to A. H. Solomon & Co.—vessel to Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.

Schr. Cook Borden, (of Calais,) Lunt, Greytown, Nicaragua, 28 ds., with mdse. to Lunt Bros.—vessel to Gorham Bordman. Been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Bessie E. Dickenson (of Bath,) Dickenson, Sagua 10 ds., with sugar and molasses to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.—vessel to master. March 19, off Hatteras, in a storm from N. W., lost part of deck load.

Schr. Mary E. Pearson, Thomas, Fall River.
Schr. Rachel Jane, Burdick, Fall River.
Schr. Philanthropist, Coombs, Fall River.
Schr. S. L. Leech, Johnson, New-Haven.
Schr. Excelsior, Blydenburg, New-Haven.
Schr. William Peck, Avery, New-Haven.
Schr. Kate McLean, Murray, New-Haven.
Schr. Thomas Jefferson, Hale, New-Haven.
Schr. E. Closson, Doughty, Providence.
WIND—Sunset, light; S. E.; cloudy.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Sidonian, for Glasgow; George Cromwell, for Bermuda; George Washington, for Halifax, N. S. Bark Northern Chief, for Antwerp. Schr. Maggie Dalling, for Matanzas.

MARINE DISASTERS.

BABYLON, Long Island, March 24.—The schr. Ida B. Silsbee, bound for Patchogue, Long Island, went ashore Wednesday, at 2 P. M., at Fire Island Inlet. The life-saving crews of Stations Nos. 23 and 24 succeeded in taking off the crew at 8 P. M., after swamping one life-boat. The schr. will prove a total wreck.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 24.—Arr. bark Johanne, from St. Thomas, seeking. Reports seeing a vessel on fire eighty miles east of Cape Henry on the 21st inst., and a vessel lying by her, which had probably saved the crew. There was a heavy gale at the time, and the Johanne hove to and remained four hours, when the burning vessel sunk. Her class could not be distinguished.

FOREIGN PORTS.

CARDENAS, March 22.—Arr. schr. Edna Barwood, Turner, New-York.

Sld. brigs Rabboni, Coombes, N. of Hatteras; Ellen H., (Br.,) Sullivan, do.

CIENFUEGOS, March 19.—Arr., brigs Atalaya, Cole, Kingston, Jam.; schrs. John Rose, Allen, Philadelphia; E. C. Rommell, Adams, Pensacola.

Sld., 18th, schrs. Alzena, Plummer, New-York; Hertford, (Br.,) Carroll, Boston. 20th, brig Northern Star, (Br.,) do.; schrs. Helen J. Holway, Thompson, do.; Harvey (Br.,) Bishop, N. of Hatteras.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 23.—Arr. brig Woodcock, (Br.,) Mattson, Cienfuegos.

HAVANA, March 23.—Arr. steamer Maria, (Sp.,) Molino, New-Orleans.

Sld., 23d, steamer Colon, Griffin, (from Aspinwall,) for New-York; bark Familiene Munde, (Norw.,) Johnson, New-York; brigs W. N. H. Clements, (Br.,) Lewis, do.; Cheviot, (Br.,) Leary, N. of Hatteras.

24th, brig Florence J. Henderson, Henderson, Philadelphia, schr. Wm. Slater, Killam, N. of Hatteras.

LIVERPOOL, March 24.—Arr. steamer Massachusetts, (Br.,) Walters, Boston.

MATANZAS, March 23.—Arr. brigs John Brightman, Hanson, Fall River; Adele McLoon, Monroe, Philadelphia; schrs. Albert H. Waite, Drisko, do.; Brigadier, Norton, Portland.

Cld. bark Heinrich Bjorn, (Norw.,) Ellensen, N. of Hatteras; brigs H. B. Cleaves, Cummings, do.; Agenora, Buckman, do.; Yole, (Aus.,) Ridoslorich, Pensacola; schr. John, Hughes, N. of Hatteras.

ST. JOHN, N. B., March 23.—Cld. schrs. Ella Clifton, Elizabethport; Sunbeam, Boston.

YARMOUTH, N. S., March 23.—Arr. barkentine Ephraim Williams, Keene, New-Orleans.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, March 24.—Sld. March 14, Morning Star; March 20, Ebenezer; March 22, Macaulay, Therese, Lizzie Moses, Matilda Hilyard, Canning, Lola, Eva H. Fisk, Thomas Fletcher, N. S., Flash Light, S. N. Hansen, D. M. Dickie, Thorwald, Republic, Ella, Heela, Champion; March 23, Industria, Johanna Margaretha, Staghound, Economy; March 24, Viator, Patent, Highland Light, Collector, Kinburn, Eliza S. Milligan, Beltiste.

Arr. Feb. 25, Boa Fe; March 14, Zeus, Anna, Kron Prinz von Preussen, Mathilde, Mercury; March 17, J. S. Bragdon, Kathleen, Botvig; March 23, Rudolph Ebel, Carl George, Cape Sable, (the last-named at Falmouth,) A. W. Singleton, Antwerp, (the latter at Tralee,) Dr. Von Thunen Tellow; March 24, Croft, Loch Fergus, Craigowl.

QUEENSTOWN, March 24.—The White Star steam-ship Republic, Capt. Porter, sld. for New-York at 2:30 P. M. to-day.

QUEENSTOWN, March 24.—The Inman steam-ship City of New-York, from Liverpool March 23, sld. hence to-day for New-York.

GLASGOW, March 24.—The steamer State of Pennsylvania, Capt. Stewart, from New-York March 11, arr. here yesterday at 11 A. M.

The steamer State of Indiana, Capt. Sadler, of the same line, sld. from Larne for New-York on Monday at 3 A. M.

MOVILLE, March 24.—The Anchor Line steam-ship Acadia, Capt. Craig, from New-York March 7, for Glasgow, arr. here to-day.

REMOVAL.

C. G. Gunther's Sons,

(LATE 502 AND 504 BROADWAY,)

HAVE REMOVED

TO

No. 184 Fifth avenue,

(BROADWAY AND 23D ST.)

AT RETAIL.

SILLECK & CO.,

Fulton st., cor. Wm.

CHOICE LINE OF

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

FINE SHIRTS

A SPECIALTY.

NO BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

From Seymour Thatcher, of Hermon, N. Y.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY gives universal satisfaction. It seems to cure a cough by loosening and cleansing the lungs and allaying irritation, thus removing the cause instead of drying up the cough and leaving the cause behind. I consider the BALSAM the best cough medicine with which I am acquainted.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

From R. Fellows, M. D., of Hill, N. H.

I have made use of this preparation for several years, and it has proved to be very reliable and efficacious in the treatment of severe and long-standing coughs. I know of one patient, now in comfortable health, who has taken this remedy, and who, but for its use, I consider would not now be living.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, No. 86 Harrison av., Boston, and sold by dealers generally. 50 cents and $1 a bottle.

WEDDING STATIONERY.

TIFFANY & CO.,

UNION SQUARE.

Invite an examination of their designs for WEDDING INVITATIONS. They have an ample stock of Paper and Cards specially prepared from the same pulp, which secures uniformity of texture and appearance in the different thicknesses requisite.

Their facilities have been such as will enable them to execute orders with promptness and at close prices.

THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES

TO-MORROW'S EDITION OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES WILL CONTAIN ALL THE NEWS, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CORRESPONDENCE, THE HOUSEHOLD, DRAMATIC INTELLIGENCE, MILITARY GOSSIP, AND LOCAL REPORTS

TRIPLE SHEET.

THE TIMES IS THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

THE LEADER

The New SCARF for Gentlemen.

(Patent applied for.)

The latest novelty of

Fisk, Clark & Flagg.

For Sale by all Retailers.

THE ONLY BABY CARRIAGE, THE NOVELTY.

Prices reduced to $16 and $18, with liberal discount to the trade.

Send stamp for circular to L. P. TIBBALS, No. 820 Broadway, one block above Stewart's, east side.

CARPETINGS.—LORD & TAYLOR, NOS. 255 TO 261 Grand st., corner Chrystie, and No. 83 Forsyth st., are offering their SPRING STOCK of CARPETINGS, which comprises the latest styles in patterns and colorings, introduced this season. A comparison of prices with former years is annexed, showing a material reduction:

Brussels,	1875	$1 85;	1876	$1 6
Tapestry,	1875	1 20;	1876	1 0
Three-plys	1875	1 50;	1876	1 25
Ingrains,	1875	90;	1876	75
Mattings,	1875	25;	1876	

LINOLEUM, a substitute for oil-cloth, is the best floor covering yet introduced. Examine it.

CHARLES A. MANTZ.

Ex-Clerk of the St. Louis Land Court, ex-State and County Collector of the Revenues for Missouri, ex-member of the City Council, ex-member of the National Democratic Committee at St. Louis, Mo., No. 610 Pine st., will attend to the property of non-residents, will make safe investments of money for those having money to loan, will take charge of the property of non-residents and pay their taxes, transact a general exchange and property brokerage business, both real and personal.

Those who wish to either buy, sell, or exchange values of any kind with parties in St. Louis, or the south-west, are invited to correspond with me; references furnished. CHAS. A. MANTZ.